MIXT

CONTEMPLATIONS

IN BETTER

TIMES.

By THOMAS FULLER. B.D.



Let your moderation be known to all men the Lord is at Hand.

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To the truly Honourable and most

The LADY

MONCK.

MADAM,

(some sixteen yeares since,) to be Minister of that Parish wherein your Ladyship had your Nativity, and this I humbly conceive doth afford me some title to dedicate my weak endeavours to your Honour,

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Ιt

The Epiftle

It is notoriously known in our English Chronicles, that there was an ILL MAY DAY anno Dom. 1517. in the nineth year of K. Henry the 8, wherein much mischief was done in London, the lives of many lost, and Estates of more confounded.

This last GOOD MAY
DAY hath made plentifull
amends for that evil one, and
hath laid a foundation for the
Happinesse of an almost ruined (burch and State; which
as under God it was effected
by the Prudence and Valour
of your Noble & most Renowned Husband, so you are
Eminently known to have
had

Dedicatory.

had a finger, yea an hand, yea an Arme happily Instrumental therein. God reward you with Honour here, and Glory hereafter, which is the desire of millions in the three Nations, and amongst them of

> Your Honours most humble Servant,

Zion Col. May 2. 1660.

THOMAS FULLER.



To the Courteous Reader.

& luftly presume thee too much Christian and Gentleman to trample on him who prostrates himself. I

confesse my self subject to just cenfure, that I have not severally sorted these Contemplations setting such;

(1. of Scripture.

Which are 3. Occasionall.
4. Personall.

Distinctly by themselves which now are confusedly heaped or rather hudled together.

This I confess was caused by my hast, the Presse hourly craving with the daughter of the Horse-leach, give, give.

However such a confused Medlie may may passe for the lively Embleme of THESE TIMES the subject of this our Book. And when these times shall be reduced into better order, my Book (at the next impression) may be digested into better method mean time I remain,

Thy Servant in Christ lesus
THOMAS FULLER.



MIXT

ON THESE

TIMES.

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Play an after-game.

ing of the walls of Ierusalem Neh. 3. 12. Next unto him repaired Shallum the son of Halloesh, he, and his daughters. Was it Womans-work to handle a Trowel? Did it consist with the modesty of that Sex to clamber Scaffolds?

Surely those Females did onely repair by the Proxy of their Purses, in A which which sence Solomon is said to have

built the Temple.

Our weaker sex hath been over-Grong in making and widening the Breaches in our English Zion, both by their Purses and Perswasions. Toredeem their credit, let them hereafter be as active in Building, as heretofore they were in Breaking down.

Such wives, who not only lye in the bosoms, but lodge in the affections of loving husbands, who are impowred with places of Command, joyning IMPORTUNITIE to their OPPORTUNITIE, may be marvellously instrumental to

the happinesse of our Nation.

We read of Ahab [1 King. 21. 25.] that none was like him, who fold himself to work wickednesse in the sight of the Lord whom Iezabel his wife stirredup. By the same proportion that person will prove peerlesse in piety, who hatha godly confort in his bosome, seasonably to incite him, who

is so forward in himself to all honourable actions.

II.

Miraculous Care.

man, who had a Spirit of infirmity eighteen years, and was bowed together, and could in no wife lift up her self. This woman may passe for the lively Emblem of the English Nation from the year of our Lord 1642. (when our wars first began) unto this present 1660. are eighteen years in my Arithmetick; all which time our land hath been bowed together, past possibility of standing upright.

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Some will say that the weight of heavy Taxes have caused this crookednesse. But alas! this is the least and lightest of all things, I restect at in this allusion. It is chiefly the weight of our sins [Heb. 12. 1.] which doth so casily beset us. Our mutual malice

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and animolities which have caused

this incurvation.

A pittifull posture wherein the face is made to touch the feet, and the back is set above the bead. God in due time set us right, and keep us right, that the Head may be in its proper place. Next the Neck of the Nobility, that the Breast of the Gentry, the Loins of the Merchants and Citizens, the Thighs of the Teomantrie, the Legs and Feet of Artificers and Daylabourers. As for the Clergy (here by me purposely omitted) what place soevershall be assigned them; If low, God grant patience; If high, give Humility unto them.

When thus our Land in Gods leisure shall be restored to its former re-Etitude, and set upright again, then I hope she may leave off her STEEL. BODIES which have galled her with wearing them so long, and return again to her peaceable condi-

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III.

Hand on Mouth.

It is said Gen. the 6. 11. how before the floud, the earth was filled with virolence. Some will say (with Nicodemus) how can these things be, violence being Relative, and requiring a Counter-part. Though such Tyrants were Hammers, others must be Patient-Anvils, for them to smite upon. Such persons purely passive in Oppression, were to be pittied, not punished, to be delivered, not drowned in the sloud.

But the answer is easie, seeing we read in the same Chapter vers. 5. That God saw, that the imaginations of the thoughts of man was only evil continually. God plainly perceived that the sufferers of violence would have been offerers ofit, if impowred with Might equal to their Malice. Their Curstnesse was as sharp, though their A 2 Horns

Mixt Contemplations

Horns were not so long, and what they lacked in Deed and actions, they made up in Desires and Endeavours. So that in sending a generall Deluge over all, God was clearly just, and

men justly miserable.

Let such English men, who have been of the depresed party during our Civill Wars, enter into a scrutiny and serious search of their own soules, whether or no (if armed with power) they would not have laid as great Load on others, as themselves underwent. Yea, let them out of a godly jealousse suspect more Cruelty in themselves, then they can conceive. Then will they find just cause to take the blame and shame on themselves, and give God the glory, that he hath not drowned all in a generall Deluge of Destruction.

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IV.

At last.

Ladie of quality formerly forward to promote our Civil Warres, and whose well-intending Zeal had sent in all her Plate to Guildhall, was earnestly discoursing with a Divine concerning these Times a little besore Dinner; Her face respe-Ging the Cup-bord in the Room, which was furnished with plenty of pure Venice Glasses: 2000 (said she) I plainly perceive, that I and many of my Judgement have been abused with the specious Pretences of Liberty and Religion, 'till in the undiscreet pursuance thereof we are almost fallen into Slavery and Atheisme.

To whom the other betwixt jest and earnest replyed; Madam, it is no wonder, that now your eyes are opened: for so long as this cup-bord was full of thick and massie Plate, you could

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per-

perceive nothing through them; but now so many clear and transparent Glasses are substituted in their room, all things are become obvious to your Intuition.

The possessing of superfluous Wealth, sometimes doth hinder our clear apprehensions of matters; like a Pearl in the eye of the Soul, prejudicing the sight thereof; whilest poverty may prove a good Collyrium, or Eye salve unto us, to make a true discovery of those things we know not before.

V.

Mistaken.

I Beheld Honour as of a mounting and Aspiring Nature; and therefore I expected (rationally enough as I conceive) to have found it ascending to the Clouds.

I looked upon Wealth as what was Massie, Ponderous, and by Confequence

sequence probable to settle and be firmly fixed on the Earth.

But oh! how much is my expe-Station frustrated and defeated? for David [Psalm 7. 5.] maketh mention of honour lying in the dust: and Solomon his son [Prov. 23.5.] informeth me, how riches certainly make themselves wings, and flee away as an eagle toward heaven: what I looked for below, is tow'red aloft, and what I ex-

pected above is fallen below.

Our age hath afforded plentifull Experiments of both: Honour was near the dust, when a new Nobility of a later stamp were in a fair likelyhood to have out shined those of a purer standard. The wealth of the Land doth begin (to use the Faulconer's phrase) to flie to lessen. And if these Taxes continue, will soon flie out of fight. So uncertain and unsafe it is for men to bottom their happinesse on any earthly perfection.

VI.

Truth.

I Saw a traveller in a terrible tempest take his seasonable shelter under a fair and thick Tree: it afforded him protection for a good time, and secured him from the rain.

But, after that it held up, and was fair round about, he unhappily continued under the Tree so long 'till the droppings thereof made him soundly wet, and he sound more to condemn his weaknesse, then pity his wetting.

A Parliament is known to be the best Resuge and Sanctuary to shelter Us from the tempest of violence and oppression. It is sometimes the Sole and alwayes the Surest Remedy in that kind. But alas! The late Parliament lasted so Long, that it began to be the grievance of the Nation, after that the most and best Members thereof were violently excluded.

The

The remedy turned the Malady of the Land, and we were in fear to be drowned by the droppings of that Tree, if God of his gracious goodnesse had not put an unexpected period to their Power.

VII.

After-born.

Ladie big with Child was condemned to Perpetual Imprisonment, and in the Dungeon was delivered of a Son; who continued with her'till a Boy of some bignesse: It happned that one time he heard his Mother (for see neither of them could, as to discern in so dark a place) bemoan her Condition.

Why Mother (said the Child) do you complain, seeing you want nothing you can wish, baving clothes, meat and drink sufficient; Alas! Child (returned the Mother) Ilack Libertie, Converse with Christians, the light of

the Sun, and many things more, which thoubeing Prison-born, neither art nor

can be sensible of in thy condition.

The Post-Nati, understand thereby such Striplings born in England, since the Death of Monarchy therein, conceive this land their mother to be in a good Estate. For one fruitfull harvest followeth another, commodities are sold at reasonable rates, abundance of brave clothes are worn in the City, though not by such persons, whose Birth doth best become, but whose Purses can best bestow them.

But their MOTHER - ENG-LAND doth justly bemoan the sad difference betwixt her present and former condition, when she enjoyed sull and free trade without payment of Taxes, save so small, they seemed rather an acknowledgement of their Allegiance, then a Burthen to their Estate; when she had the Court of a King, the House of Lords, yea and the Lords Lords House, decently kept, constantly frequented, without falsehood in Dostrine or Fastion in Discipline. God of his goodnesse restore unto us so much of these things, as may consist with his glory and our good.

VIII.

An Heap of Pearles.

Saw a servant-maid at the command of her Mistrisse make, kindle and blow a fire. Which done, she was posted away about other businesse, whilst her Mistrisse enjoyed the benefit of the fire. Yet I observed that this servant, whilst industriously. imployed in the kindling thereof got a more general, kindly and continuing Heat, then her Mistrisse her self. Her heat was only by her and not in her, staying with her no longer then she stayed by the chimney, whilst the warmth of the maid was inlaid, and equally diffused through the whole body. An

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An Estate suddenly gotten is not so lasting to the Owner thereof, as what is duly got by industry. The substance of the diligent (saith Solomon Prov. 12.27.) is precious. He cannot be counted poor that hath so many Pearles, precious brown bread, precious small beer, precious plain clothes, &c. A comfortable consideration in this our age, wherein many hands have learned their Lesson of labour, who were neither born nor bred unto it.

IX. Silent Sadneß.

I Wo Captains on the same side in our Civil Warres, Discoursing together, one of them (with small cause & without any measure) did intolerably boast of his personal Performances, as if he had been of the Quorum in all considerable actions: at last not ashamed of, but we aned with his own loquacity, He desired the other Captain to relate what service

vice he had done in these wars; To whom he returned, Other men can

tell you of that.

We meet with many (living at the fign of the Royalist) who much brag of their passive services (I mean their sufferings) in the late wat. But that Spoak in the wheel, which creaketh most, doth not bear the greatest burthen in the Cart. The loudest Cryers are not alwaies the largest Loosers.

How much hath Sir Iohn Stowel lost? How many new Gentlemen have started up out of the Estate of that ancient Knight? What hath the Lord Craven lost? Whither more, or more unjustly hard to decide? Others can tell of their and many other mens sufferings, whilest they themselves hold their peace.

Here we dare not speak of him, who, though the greatest looser of all speaketh nothing of himself; And therefore his silence putteth a greater Obligation on us both to pitty him

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here on Earth, and pray for him to Heaven.

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X.

Loft and Kept.

His seeming Paradox will on examination prove a real Truth, viz. That though 10b lost his seven Thousand Sheep consumed by fire of God [lob 1. 16.] (understand it, by His Permission and Satan's Immission) yet he still kept the Wool of many of them.

For Iob in the Vindication of his Integrity (not to Praise but Purge himself) doth relate how the loins of the poor blessed him, being Warmed with the fleece of his Sheep, [lob 3 1. 20.] So much of his Wool (in the cloth made thereof) he secured in a safe hand, lending it to God (in poor people) [Pro-v. 19. 17.] as the best of debtors, being most able & Willing to repay it.

Such, as have been plundered of their Estates in these Warres, may content and comfort themselves with this consideration; That so long as they enjoyed plenty, they freely parted with a proportion thereof to the relief of the poor: What they gave, that they have, it still remaineth theirs, be safely laid up for them in a place, where rust and moth do not corrupt, and thieves break through and steal.

XI.

The Magdeburgenses, out of a Spirit of opposition to the Papists, over-prizing the person and Actions of S. Peter, do in my mind on the other side too much decry him, causelessy cavilling at his words to our Saviour [Mark 10. 28.] Eccereliquimus omnia, Behold we have lest all and followed thee.

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What say they) had be left? He maketh as if he had left great matters, and amighty Estate, whereas this his ALL was not more then an old ship, some sew rotten nets, and such like inconsiderable accommodations.

But Bellarmine (alwaies ingenuous, sometime Satyrical) payeth them home for their causelesse exception against that Apostle, VV hat (saith he) would they have him have left more then he had. ALL was ALL, how little soever it was.

Different, I confesse, is the Standard and Measure of mens losses in this time. Some, in preserving of their consciences have lost manners; others Farms, others Cottages. Some have had a Hin, others a Homer, others an Ephah of afflictions. However those men must on all hands be allowed the greatest Loosers, who have lost ALL (how small soever that their ALL was) and who with the VViddow [Mark 12.44.] have parted

parted with Enor in Blevauser, All their Livelyhood.

XII.

Good Accountant.

Was present in the West Countrey some 25. yeares since, when a Bishop made a partage of money collected by a Brief, amongst such who in a Village had been sufferers by a Casual Fire; one of whom brought in the Inventory of his losses far above all belief.

Being demanded how he could make out His losses to so improbable a proportion, he alledged the burning of a PEAR TREE (growing hard by his House) valuing the same at twenty years purchase, and the Pears at twenty shillings per annum; (presuming every one would be a Bearing year) and by such windy particulars didblow up his losses to the summe by him nominated.

B 2 Some

have lost more thousands then ever they were possessed of hundreds. These reckon in, not only what they had, but what they might, yea would have had. They compute not onely their possessions, but reversions, yea their probabilities, possibilities and impossibilities also, which they might desire, but could never hope to obtain.

The worst is, I might term many of these men ANTI-MEPHIEO-SHETS, who out of his loyalty to David 2 Sam. 19.30. Let them take all, (said he) for a smuch as my Lord the King is come home again in peace unto his own house. But these, except they may have all, and more then all, they ever possessed, care not a whit, whether or no the King ever return; So unconcerned are they in his condition.

XIII.

XIII.

Notittle of Title.

Two young Gentlemen were comparing their revenues together, vying which of them were the best. My Demeans (saith the one) is worth two; but mine (saith the other) is worth four hundred pounds a year.

My Farms (saith the one) are worth four; but mine (saith the other) are worth eight hundred pounds a year.

My Estate (saith the one) is my own, to which the other returned no answer, as conscious to himself, that he kept, what lawfully belongeth to another.

I care not how small my means be, so they be my means: I mean my own without any injury to others. What is truly gotten, may be comfortably kept. What is otherwise, may be possessed, but not enjoyed.

B 3

Upon the Question, what is the worst bread which is caren. One answered, in respect of the coursenesse thereof; Bread made of Beans. Another said Bread made of Acorns. But the third hit the truth, who faid, Bread taken out of other mens mouths, who are the true proprietaries thereof. Such Bread may be sweet in the month to taste, but is not whole some in the stomack to digeft.

XIV.

Freely, freely.

Grave Divine in the VVest-Countrey (familiarly known unto me) conceiving himself overtaxed, repaired to one of the Goverhours of the Kings Guarrisons for to move for some mitigation.

The Governour perceiving the fatten eap of this Divine to be torne; Fie, fie laid he) that a man of your qua-

lity should wear such a cap; The RATS have gnawed it. Ohno, Sir, (answered he) The RATES have gnawed it.

The print or impression of the teeth of Taxes is visible in the clothes of many men, yea it hath corroded holes in many mens Estates. Yea, as Hatto Arch Bishop of Mentz is reported to have been eaten up by * Rats: * Munto the vermine of Taxes, if con-Gosm-tinuing, is likely to devour our Na- in Ger.

man.

However, let us not in the least degree now grudge the payment thereof. Let us now pay Taxes, that we may never pay Taxes; for as matters now stand, our Freenesse at the present, may cause our Freedome at the suture, if once the Arrears of the Army and Navy were discharged.

I care not how much I am he blood, so it be not by the Adventure of an Emperick, but Advice of a Physician, who I am sure will take no

B 4 more

more Onces from me, then may confift with my safety, and need doth require. Such the Piety and Policy of the present Parliament, they will impose no more Payments, then the necessity of the Estate doth extort. The rather, because they are Persons Blessed be God) of the Primest Quality in the Nation, and let us bloud through their own veins, the greatest part of the Payments they impose, lighting sirst on their own Estates.

XV.

Cry without caufe, and be whipt.

Thave known the City of London almost fourty years, their shops did ever sing the same tune, that TRA-DING WAS DEAD. Even in the Raign of King Iames, (when they wanted nothing but thankfulnesse) this was their complaint.

It is just with God, that they who complained without cause, should have

have just cause to complain. Trading, which then was quick, and in health, hath since been sick, yea in a swound, yea dead, yea buried. There is a Vacation in the shops in the midst of high-Tearm; And if shops be in a Consumption, ships will not be long in good health.

Yet I know not whether to call this decay of Trade in London a Mishap, or a Happy-misse. Probably the City it not pinched with poverty, had never regained her wealth.

XVI.

Spring began.

Meet with two Etymologies of BONE-FIRES. Some deduce it from fires made of bones, relating it to the burning of Martyrs, first fashionable in England in the Raign of King Henry the tourth. But others derive the Word (more truly in my mind) from BOON, that is Good, and

Such an occasion happened at London last Fabruary 1659. I confesse the 11. of March is generally beneld as the first day of the Spring, but hereafter London (and in it all England) may date its vernal heat (after a long winter of woes and war) from the 11. of February.

On which day so many Boon-fires (the best NEW-LIGHTS I ever saw in that City) were made; although I believe the faggots them-selves knew as much as some who laid them on, for what purpose those Fires were made.

The best is, such fires were rather Propheticall then Historicall, not so much telling as foretelling the condition of that City and our Nation, which by Gods gracious goodnesse is daily bettered and improved.

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But oh the excellent Boon-fire which the converted Ephesians made Acts 19.19. Many also of them, which used curious arts brought their books together, and burned them before all men: and they counted the price of them, and found it sifty thousand pieces of silver.

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What was a pint of ashes worth, according to that proportion. But oh in the imitation of the Ephesians, let us English men labour to find out our bosom-sin, and burn it (how dear soever unto us) in the slames of holy anger and indignation. Such Boon-fires, would be most profitable to us, and acceptable to God, inviting him to perfect and compleat the good, which he had begun to our Nation,

XVII. The Handis All.

A Gentlewoman some sixty years, since came to VVinchester-Jeboole, where she had a son, & where Dr. Alas, he was only Love in his Sirname; but what faith the Apostle 1 Iohn 4. 6. Godis Love, even in his

own Esfence and nature.

What then though the wicked be not only a rod in the hand of God; but what is worse a sword, Pfal. 17. 13. the wicked which is thy sword, they shall do no hurt as long as God hath the ordering of them.

A pregnant experiment hereof we have in the, call it, rod or fword of our late Civil warre which lasted so long in our land; yet lest so little signs behind it. Such who consider how much

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much was destroyed in the war, may justly wonder that any provision was left, whilest such, who behold the plenty we have left, will more admire that any was ever destroyed.

X VIII.

All Tongue and Eares.

Were there, spent their time in nothing else but either to tell, or to hear some new thing.

How cometh this transposition? telland hear, it should be hear and tell; they must hear it, before they could tell it; and in the very method of nature, those that are deaf, are dumb.

But know, it is more then probable that many Athenians told what they never heard, being themselves the first Finders, Founders, and Forgers of false reports, therewith meetly to en-

tertain the itching curiofity of o. thers.

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Athenians; it is hard to say, whether more false Coyn, or false Wewes be minted in our dayes. One side is not more pleased with their own factions, then the other is with their own fictions.

Some pretend to Intelligence without Vnderstanding, whose relations are their own confutations. I know some, who repair to such Novelants on purpose, to know what newes is false by their reporting thereof.

XIX

Give and Take.

The Archbishop of Spalato, when Dean of Windsor, very affectionately moved the Prebendaries thereof, to contribute bountifully towards the relieving of a distressed Forreigner, reporting him a person of much

much worth and want, to whom one of the Company replied.

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Let him who perswadeth others, give something of his own.

But the Archbishop, who was as Covetous as Ambitious, and whose Charity had a tongue without hands, would not part with a penny.

The Episcopal Party doth desire and expect, that the Presbyterian should remit of his rigidnesse, in order to an Expedient betwixt them. The Presbyterians require, that the Episcopal side abate of their Austerity, to advance an accommodation.

But some on both sides are so wedded to their wilfulnesse, stand so stiffe in their judgments, are so high and hot in their passions, they will not part with the least punctillo in their opinions and practises.

Such mens judgments cannot pre-

nites ludg. 20. 16. that they hit the Mark of the Truth at an hairs breadth and fail not, yet will they not abate an hairs breadth in order to unity; they will take all, but tender nothing, make motions with their Mouthes, but none with their Feet for peace, not stirring a step towards it.

O that we could see some prossers and performances of condescension on either side, and then let others, who remin obstinate, and will embrace no peace, be branded with PEREZ, Gen. 38. 29. the breach be

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upon them.

XX.

CHARITY, CHARITY.

The my Fathers time, there was a Fellow of Trinity Colledge Camb.

*camd.a Native of Carlton in Leicestershire,

Brit. in *where the people (thorow some ocLeicesterstire. cult cause) are troubled with a wharling

ling in their throats, so that they cannot plainly pronounce the Letter R. This Schollar being conscious of his infirmity, made a Latine Oration of the usuall expected length, without an R therein; and yet did he not only select words sit for his mouth easie for pronuntiation, but also as pure and expressive for signification, to shew that men might speak without being beholding to the Dogs letter.

Our English Pulpits for these last eighteen years, have had in them too much Caninal anger, vented by snapping and snarling spirits on both sides. But if you bite and devour one another (saith the Apostle Gal. 5. 15.) Take heed, ye be not devoured one of ano-

ther.

Think not that our Sermons must be filent if not fatyrical, as if Divininity did not afford smooth subjects enough to be seasonably insisted on in this luncture of time; let us try our skill whether we cannot preach with-

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I am sure that such soft Sermons will be more easie for the tongue of the Preacher in pronouncing them, lesse grating to the eares of pious people that hear them, and most edifying to the heart of both speaker and hear ers of them.

XXI.

But one Favourite.

We Te read how Abraham [Gen. 25. 5.] gave all he had unto Isaac, As for his six sons, Zimran, Iokshan, Medan, Midian, Ishback and Shuah, which he had by Keturah his Concubine; he only gave them gifts, and sent them away into the East-Countrey.

England hath but one Isaac or legitimate Religion of the Church, namely, the Protestant, as the Doctrine therethereof is established in the 39. Articles. But how many spurious ones she hath (whether fix, fixty, or fixscore) I neither do know, nor will enquire, nor will I load my Book, and trouble the Reader with their new, numerous and hard names.

Oh may the State be pleased to far to reflect on this Isaac, as to settle the solid inheritance upon him. Let the Protestant Religion only be countenanced by the Law, be owned and acknowledged for the received Reli-

gion of the Nation.

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As for other Sects (the fons of Keturah) we grudge not that gifts be bestowed upon them. Let them have a Toleration (and that I affure you is a great gift indeed) and be permitted peaceably and privately to enjoy their Consciences both in opinions and practices. Such favour may safely, not to say ought justly, be afforded unto them, so long as they continue peaceably in our Israel, and disturb not the Estate.

This gift granted unto them, they need not to be fent away into the East C (or any other) Countrey. If they dif. to like their condition, they will either leanethe Land, and go over seas of their own accord, or else (which is rather to be desired and hoped for) they will blush themselves out of v their former follies, and by degrees cordially reconcile themselves to the Church of England.

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XXII.

Calmly, Calmly.

7E read Gen. 3. 8. that when God solemnly proceeded in the sentencing of our first Parents, he was heard walking in the Garden in the cool of the day, to teach men, when they go about matters of Moment (wherein not only the present Age, but Posterity is also concerned) tobe-calme their souls of all Passion. But alas! much Reformation made Crather

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(rather under, then) by King CHARLES Was done in the heat of the day, in the dog-days of our civill difcords, and mid-summer Moon of our of military distractions. So that possibly, when, that which was done in the heat of the day, shall be reviewed even by the self-same persons in the cool of the day, they will perceive something by them so reformed, now to need a new Reformation.

But this Motion (and all that follow) I humbly lay down at their feet who have Power and Place to reform, who may either trample upon it, or takeit up, as their wisedomes shall see just occasion.

XXIII.

Try and Trust.

TT was wisely requested by the chil dren of the Captivity, Dan: 1. And warily granted by the Kings Chamberlain unto them, that by way of tryall, they should feed on pulse for ten dayes, and then an inspection to be made on their countenances, whether the Lillies therein did look as white, and Roses as red as before, that so their Bill of their Fare might be either changed or continued as they saw just occasion.

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Let such new practices as are to be brought into our Church be for a time candidates and probationers on their good Behaviour, to see how the temper of the people will fit them, and they fadge with it, before they be

publickly cojoined.

Let them be like St. Paul's Deacons
1 Tim. 3. 10. first be proved, then be
used, if found blamelesse. I cannot
therefore but commend the discretio
of such States.men, who knowing
the Directory to be but a stranger, and
considering the great inclination the
generality of our Nation had to the
Common-prayer, made their Temporary Act to stand in force but for 3 years,
XXIV.

XXIV.

Alike but contrary.

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I Observe in Scripture, that Power to do some deeds is a sufficient Authority to dothem. Thus Sampson's Power to pluck down the two Fundamental Pillars of Dagon's Temple, was authority enough for him to doe it.

Eliah's Power to make fire to come at his call on the 1 wo Captains was authority enough to do it, because fuch deeds were above the strength, stature & standard of human proportion.

However hence it doth not follow that it is lawfull for a private man with Axes and Hammers to beat down a Christian Church, because Sampson pluckt down Dagon's Temple; nor doth it follow that men may burn their brethren with fagot and fire, because Eliah called for fire from heaven; These being acts not miraculous but mischievous, & no might from heaven, but meer malice from Hell,

required for the atchieving thereof.

Here it is hard to say, which of these two things have done most mischies in England; Publick persons having Private soules and Narrom hearts, consulting their own ease and advantage, or private persons having vast designes to invade publick imployments. This is most sure that betwist them both they have almost undone the most flourishing Church and State in the Christian world.

XXV.

Chasma, Phasma.

HOW bluntly and abruptly doth the seventy third Psalm begin? Truly God is good unto Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart.

Truly is a Term of continuation, not inception of a Speech. The Head or Top of this Psalm seems lost or cut off, and the Neck only remaining in the room thereof.

But

But know, that this Psalm hath two Moyeties; one Vn written, made only in the Tyring-house of David's heart. The other Written, visible on the Theatre, beginning as is aforesaid.

Thomas Aquinas sitting silent in a musing posture at the Table of the King of France, at last brake forth into these words, Conclusum est contra Manichæos, It is concluded against the Manichæos; which speech though Non-sense to the persons in the place, at the best Independent without any connexion to the discourse at Table, had it's necessary Coherence in the mind of that great Schoolman.

David newly awaking in this Psalm out of the sweet slumber of his Meditation, openeth his eyes with the good hand-sell of these words; Truly God is good to Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart. A Maxim of undoubted Truth, and a sirm Anchor to those who have been to sed in the Tempest of these times. Share

XXVI.

Share and Share-like.

Called Chief of men. Indeed no County in England of the same greatnesse, or (if you will rather) of the same littlenesse, can produce so many families of ancient Gentry.

Now let it break the stomacks, but not the hearts: abate the Pride, not destroy the Courage of the inhabitants of this Shire, that they miscarried in their late undertakings, not so much by any defect in them, as default in others.

If ten men together be to lift a log, all must jointly ownermans from that is, heave up their parts (or rather their

Counterparts) togeth er.

But if nine of them fail, it is not only uncivel, but unjust, that one man should be expected to be a Gyant to do ten men's work.

Ches Shire is Ches Shire (and so I hope

hope will ever be) but it is not all England; and valour it self may be pressed down to death under the weight of multitude.

The L^d Bacon would have rewards * In his, given to those men who in the Quest Adoption of natural experiments, make probament of ble mistakes, both because they are Learn-industrious therein, and because their ing. aberrations may prove instructions to others after them; and to speak plainly, an ingenuous Miss is of more credit then a Bungling casual Hit.

On the same account, let Cheshire have a Reward of honour, the whole Kingdome faring the better for this Countie's faring the worse.

XXVII.

Natale solum dulcedine, e.c.

I Must confess my selfborn in Northhamptonshire, and if that worthy countie esteem me no disgrace to it, I esteem it an honour to me. The English of the Common people therein (lying in the very heart of the Land) is generally very good.

And yet they have an odde Phrase

not so usual in other places.

They used to say when at Cudgel playes (such tame were far better then our wild Battels) one gave his Adversary such a sound blow, as that he knew not whether to stand or to fall, that he SETTLED him at a blow.

The Relicts and Stump (my Pen dares write no worse) of the long Parliament pretended they would Settlethe Church and State, but surely had they continued, it had been done in the Dialect of Northamptonshire; They would so have settled us, we should neither have known how to have stood, or on which side to have fallen.

XXVIII.

XXVIII.

Seasonable prevention.

7 Hen the famine in Egypt had lasted so long, the Estatesof the people were so exhausted by buying corn of the King, that their money failing, they were forced to fell their cattle unto Ioseph, Gen. 47.17. and this maintained them with bread

for one year more.

But the famine lasting longer, and their stock of cattle being wholly spent, they then sold all their Lands, and after that their Persons to Ioseph, as Agent for Pharaoh, so that the King of Egypt became Proprietary of the bodies of all the people in his Land, Gen. 47. 23. Then Ioseph said unto the people, Behold, I have bought you this day and your Land for Pharaoh.

If our Taxes had continued longer, they could not have continued longer,

I mean the Nation was so impoverished, that the money (so much was hoarded up, or transported by military Grandees) could not have been paid in Specie.

Indeed we began the War with Brazen Trumpets, and Silver Money, and then came unto Silver Trumpets, and Brazen Money, especially

in our Parliament half-crowns.

We must afterwards have sold our Stocks of Cattle, and then our Lands to have been able to perform payments. This done, 'tis Too too suspicious, they would have seized on our perfons too, and have envasselled us for ever unto them.

But, blessed be God, they are stricken upon the Cheek bone, Psal. 3.7. whereby their Teeth are knockt out. Our fathers were not more indebted to Gods goodnesse før delivering them from the Spanish Armado, then we are from our own English Army.

XXIX.

XXIX.

Wolfin a Lamb-skin.

But where is the Papist all this while? One may make Hue and Cry after Him. He can as soon not be, as not be active. Alas! with the maid in the Gospel, he is not dead, but sleepeth; or rather, he sleepeth not, but only shutteth his Eyes in DOGS-SLEEP, and doth awake when he seeth his advantage, and snappeth up many a LAMB out of our flocks.

Where is the Papist do any say; yea where is he not (They multiply as Magots in May, and act in and under the fanaticks, Whatis faced with faction is lined with Popery, Faux his Dark Lanthorn (by a strange inversion) is under our new lights.

Quakers of themselves are a company of dull, blunt, silly souls. But they go down to the Romish Phili-

stines,

stines, and from them they whet all the Edge-tooles of their Arguments, a formal Syllogism in the mouth of an Anabaptist is plain Iesuitical Equivo-tation.

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Mean time we Protestant Ministers fish all night, and catch nothing, yea loofe many, who in these times fall from our Church as Leaves in Autumn. God in his due time send us a seasonable spring, that we may repair our losses again.

XXX.

Various fancies.

I know not what fift Monarchy men would have, and wish that they knew themselves.

I dare not flatly condemn them, lest I come within the Apostles reproof, 2 Pet. 2. 12. speaking evil of things they understand not. If by Christs reigning they only intend, his powerfull & effectual ruling by his Grace, in the hearts men, having alwayes been of this judgement since we were of any judgement, Had we as many Armes as fingers, we would use them all herein to embrace their Persons and Opinions.

But some go farther, to expect an actual and personal reign of Christ on Earth a thousand yeares, though not

agreeing.

For herein since some make him but about to set forth, others to be well onwards of his way, others to be allighting in the Court, others to stand before the door, others that he is entering the Pullace, according to the slownesse or swiftnesse of their severall fancies herein.

However, if this be but a bare speculation, and advanceth not any further, let them peaceably enjoy it. But if it hath a dangerous influence on mens Practices to unbinge their Allegiance; and if the pretence to

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Wait

wait for Christ in his person be an intent to slight him in his Proxy, [the Magistrate] we do condemn their or pinion as false, and detest it as damnable, leaving their persons to be ordered by the wisedomes of those in Authority.

XXXI.

Made Loyal.

When King Edward the I. mar. ched into Scotland, the men of the Bishoprick of Durham refused to follow his Standard, pleading for themselves, that they were HALY. WORK-FOLK, only to wait on the Shrine of St. Cutbert, and not to go out of their own Countrey. But that wise and valiant Prince cancelled their pretended Priviledges.

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He levelled them with the rest of his subjects for CIVIL and MILITARY, as well as HALY. WORK-FOLK, and made them to march with his Army against his Enemies.

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If fift Monarchy, (alias first Anarthy) men challenge to themselves; that
(by virtue of their Opinion they hold)
they must be exempted from their Obedience to the Government, because
they forsooth (as the Life-gard to his
Person) must attend the coming of
Christ to raign on Earth; Such is the
wisdome of the State, it will make
them know they must share in subjestion with the rest of our Nation.

But charity doth command me to believe that in stating their Opinions, fift Monarchy mens expressions are more offensive then their intentions, mouths worse then their minds, whose brains want strength to manage their own wild notions, and God grant their Arms may never have power to produce them into Action.

D 2 XXXII.

XXXII.

Attend, Attend.

Ome of those whom they call QUAKERS, are (to give them their due J very good moral men, and exactly just in their civill transactions. In proof whereof let me mention this passage, though chiefly I confesse for the Application thereof, which having done me (I praise God) some good, I am confident will do no hurt to any other.

A Gentleman had two Tenants, whereof one being a QUAKER, repaired to his Land-lord on the Quarter-day; Here THOU (faid he ; tell out and take THY Rent, without stirring his cap, or shewing

the least sign of respect.

The other came cringing and congying; If it please your NVorship I said he) the times are very hard, and trading is dead, I have brought to your

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being twenty) and shall procure the rest for your VV or ship with all possible

speed.

Both these Tenants put together would make a perfect one, the Rent-compleating of the one, and Tongue-complements of the other. But seeing they were divided, I am perswaded that of the 100, the Land lord was lesse offended with the former, imputing his ill manners to his folly, but asscribing his good dealing to his hone-sty.

God expecteth and requireth both good VVorks and good VVords. We cannot make our addresses and applications unto him in our prayers with too much awe and reverence.

However such who court God with luscious language, give him all his Attributes, and (as King Iames said of a Divine, who shall be namelesse) complement with God in the Pulpit, will be no whit acceptable

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unto him, if they do not also endeavourto keep his Commandements.

It is the due paying of Gods QUIT-RENTS, which he expecteth, I mean the reallifing of our gratitude unto him for his many mercies, in leading the remainder of our lifes according to his will and his word

XXXIII.

No Remedy but Patience.

Once a Goaler demanded of a Prisoner, newly committed unto him, whether or no he were a Roman Catholick? No, answered he: What then, said he, Are you an Anabaptist? Neither replied the Prisoner. What (said the other) are you a Brownist or a Quaker? Nor so, said the man, I am a Protestant, without wealt or gard, or any addition equally opposite to all Hereticks and sectaries. Then, said the Goaler, get you unto the

the Dungeon, I will afford no favour to you, who shall get no advantage by you. Had you been of any of the other Religions, some hope I had to gain by the visits of such as are of your own per-swasion, whereas now you will prove to me but an unprofitable Prisoner.

This is the misery of moderation; I recall my word (seeing misery properly must have sin in it.) This is an Affliction attending moderate men, that they have not an active party to side with them and favour them.

Men of great stature will quickly be made Porters to a King, & those diminutively little, Dwarfes to a Que n, whilst such who are of a middle height may get themselves masters where they can. The moderate man eminent for no excesse or extravagancy in his judgement, will have sew Patrons to protect, or persons to adhere unto him. But what saith St. Paul [1 Co.15.19.] If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men the most miserable.

D 4 XXXIV.

XXXIV.

Pottage for Milk.

Religion lay in a Swoone, and many pretended Ministers (Minions of the Times) committed or omitted in Divine Service, what they pleased, some, not only in VVales, but in England, and in London it self on the Lords day (sometimes with, sometimes without a Psalm) presently popped up into the Pulpit before any portion of Scripture either in the Old or New Testament was read to the People.

Hereupon one in jest earnest said, that formerly they put down BISHOPS and DEANS, and now they had put down CHAPTERS too. It is high time that this fault be reformed for the future, that Gods Word which is all Gold, be not justled out to make room for mens Sermons, which are but parcel-gilt at the best.

XXXV.

XXXV.

Moderate may meet.

When S. Paul was at Athens, Act 18.18. Then certain Philosophers of the Epicureans, and of the Stoicks encountred him &c.

Some will say, why was there no mention here of the Perspateticks, and Academicks, both notable Sects of Philosophers, and then numerous

in the Ciry of Athens.

The answer is this, these being persons acted with more moderate Principles, were contented to be silent, though not concurring in their ludgments: whil'st the Epicures and Stoicks were violent in the extreams, the first for the Anarchy of Fortune, the other for the Tyranny of Fate.

PEACE in our Land like St Paul, is now likely to be encountred with two opposite Parties, such as are for the Liberty of a Common wealth, and such

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such as are for an absolute Monarchy in the full height thereof; but I hope neither of both are so considerable in their number, parts, and influence on the People, but that the Moderate Party, advocates for Peace, will prevail for the fettling thereof.

XXXVI.

What, never wife?

TN the year of our Lord 1606, there I happened a fad overflowing of the SEVERN-SEA on both fides thereof, which some still alive doe (ONE I hope thankfully) remember.

An account hereof was written to John Stoe the industrious Chronicler, from Dr Still then Bishop of Bath and Wells, and three other Gentlemen of Credit, to insert it in his Story; one passage wherein I cannot omit,

STOES

STOES Chronicle pag. 889.

Among other things of Note it happened, that upon the tops of some hills, divers beasts of contrary nature had got up for their safety, as Dog, Cats, Foxes, Hares, Conies, Moles, Mice and Rats, who remained together very peaceably, without any manner or sign of fear of violence one towards another.

How much of Man was there then in bruit Creatures? How much of bruitishnese is there now in Men? Is this a time for those who are sinking for the same cause, to quarrel and fall out? I dare adde no more, but the words of the Apostle, Tim. 2.7. Consider what I say, and the Lordgive you understanding in all things.

XXXVII.

XXXVII.

Recede a Title.

Is a two ride a race for a Silver Cup; he who won it, out ran the Post many Paces: indeed hee could not stop his Horse in his full Cariere, and therefore was fain to run beyond the Post, or else he had never come soon rnough unto it.

But presently after, when he had wonthe wiger, he rained his Horse back again, and softly returned to the Post, where from the Iudges of the Mutch he received the Cup, the re-

ward of his Victory.

Surely many Moderate Min design'd a good marke to themselves, and
propounded pious Ends and Aims
in their intentions. But Quere whether in pursuance thereof, in our late
Civil destruction, they were not violented to out run the Marke, (So impossible it is to stop a Soul in the full
speed

fpeed thereof) and whether they did not in some things over-doe, and exceed what they intended.

If so, it is neither Sin nor shame, but honourable and profitable for such persons (sensible of their own over-activity) even fairly to go back to the Post which they have out-run, and now calmly to demonstrate to the whole world, that this only is the true and full measure of their judgements, whil'st the rest was but the super flusty of their passions.

XXXVIII.

Beat thy felf.

Isaw a Mother threatning to beat her little child for not rightly pronouncing that Petition in the Lords Prayer, and forgive ns our Trespasses, as we forgive them that Trespasse against us. The child essied and offered as well as it could to uttet it, adventuring at Tepasses, Trepasses, but could not pronounce

SHIBOLETH to a child's tongue, wherein there is a confluence of hard consonants together, and therefore if the Mother had beaten defect in the Infant for default, she deserved to have been beaten her self.

The rather, because what the child could not pronounce, the Parents do not practise. O how lispingly and imperfectly doe we perform the close of this Petition, as we forgive them that Trespasse against us. It is well, if with the child we endeavour our best, though falling short in the exact observance thereof.

XXXIX.

Without Blood.

IT passeth for a generall report of what was customary in former times, that the Sheriff of the Gounty used to present the Iudge with a pair of white Gloves, at those, which we call

call MAYDEN-ASSISES, viz. when no Malefactour is put to death therein; a great Rarity (though usuall in small) in large and populous Counties.

England a spacious Countrey, is full of numerous factions in these distracted times. It is above belief, and will hardly find credit with posterity, that a generall Peace can be settled in our Nation, without essuion of Blood.

But if we should be blessed with a dry Peace, without one drop of Blood therein, O let the white Gloves of Honour and Glory, be in the first place presented to the God of Heaven, the principal giver, and a second white pair of Gratitude, be given to our Generall, the instrumentall procurer thereof.

XL:

Against the Hair and the Flesh.

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Ato be ejected out of possessed pepple; some are of a more sutten, sturdy, stubborn nature, good (or rather bad) at hold-fast, and hard to be cast out.

In like manner all Bosome Sins are not conquered with facility alike, and these three are of the greatest difficulty.

1. Constitutionary sins, rivited in our tempers and completions.

2. Customary sins, habited in us by

practise and presumption.

3. Such sins, to the repentance whereof Restitution is required.

Oh when a man hath not onely devoured Widdows houses, Matth. 23.
14. but also they have passed the first and second Concoction in his stromack; yea,

yea, when they are become blood in the Veins, yea sine ws in the Flesh of, his Estate. Oh then to refund, to mangle and disintire ones demesnes, this goeth shrowdly against flesh and blood indeed. But what saith the Apostle, slesh and blood shall not inherit the Kingdome of God.

Yet even this Devil may be cast out with Fasting and Prayer, Matth. 17. 21. This Sin, notwithstanding it holdeth VIOLENT POSSESSION, may by those good meanes, and Gods blessing thereon,

have a firm Ejection.

XLI.

A Free-will offering.

Hen Iob began to set up the second time, he built his recruited estate upon three bottoms.

S1. Gods bleffing.
2. His own industry.
3. His friends charity.

E

10b 42. 11. Every man also gave him a piece of money, and every one alfo an Ear-ring of Gold. Many drops meeting together filled the vessel.

When our patient Icb, plundred of all he had, shall return again; certainly his loyall subjects will offer presents unto him (though they (alas!) who love him best can give him least.) Surely all is not given away in making the golden Calfe, but that there is some lest for the businesse of the Tabernacle.

But surely those have cause to be most bountifull, who may truly say to him what David said humbly to the God of Heaven Chron. 1.29.14.0f Thine Own have I given unto thee.

XLII.

A good Anchor.

I Saac ignorantly going along to be offered, propounded to his father a very hard question Gen. 22.7. Behold

hoid the fire and wood, but where is the lamb for a burnt-offering.

Abraham returned, God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt offe-

ring.

But was not this Gratis Dictum of Abraham? Did not he herein speak without-book? where and when did God give him a promise to provide him a lamb?

Indeed he had no particular promise as to this present point, but he had a generall one Gen. 15.1. Fear not, Abraham, I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward. Here was not only a lamb, but a flock of sheep, yea a heard of all cattel promised unto him.

It hath kept many an honest soul in these sad times from sinking into despair; that though they had no Expresse in Scripture that they should be freed from the particular miseries relating to this War. Yet they had Gods Grand Charter for it, Rom. 8.

28. And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose.

XLIII.

Eyes bad, not object.

I Looked upon the wrong or backfide of a piece of Arras, it seemed
to me as a continued Non-sence,
there was neither head nor foot therein, confusion it self had as much method in it, a company of thrumbs and
threads, with many pieces and patches
of severall forts, siz s and colours, all
which signified nothing to my understanding.

But then looking on the Reverse, or right side thereof, all put together, did spell excellent proportions and sigures of men and cities. So that indeed it was an History not wrot with a pen, but wrought with a needle.

If men look upon our late times with

with a meer eye of Reason, they will hardly find any sence therein, such their huddle and disorder. But alas! the wrong side as objected to our eies, whilst the right side is presented to the High God of Heaven, who knoweth that an admirable order doth result out of this consusion, and what is presented to him at present, may hereaster be so shewed to us, as to convince our judgements in the truth thereof.

XLIV.

Ever , Never.

We read Psalm 55. 19. Because they have no changes, therefore they [the wicked] fear not God.

Profanesse is a strange Logician, which can collect and inferre the same conclusion from contrary premises. Libertines here in England, Because they have had so many changes, therefore they fear not God.

E 3

Tacob

I have neither list nor leisure to enquire how farre our alterations of Government within these few years, fall short of that number.

Mithrydates is said to have sed on poyson so long, that at last it became ordinarie sood to his bodie: so the multitude of changes have proved no change in many mens apprehensions, being so common and ordinary, it hath made no effectuall impression on their spirits. Yea which is worse, they (as if all things came by casualty) fear God the lesse for these alterations.

XLV.

Hear me out.

I Must confesse my self to be (what I ever was) for a Common wealth:
But give me leave to state the meaning

ning of the word, seeing so much mischief hath taken covert under the Homonymy thereof.

A Common wealth and a King are no more contrary then the Trunk or bodie of a tree & the top branch thereof: There is a Re-publick included in eve-

ry Monarchie.

The Apostle speaketh of some Ephesians in the 2. and 12. Aliens from the Commonwealth of Ifrael: That Commonwealth is neither Aristocratical nor Democratical, but hath one sole and single Person IESUS CHRIST the supreme head thereof.

May I live (if it may stand with Gods good will and pleasure) to see England a Common wealth in such a posture, and it will be a joyfull Object to all who are peaceable in our

Nation.

XLVI.

Mons Mobilis.

Observe that the Mountains now extant, to fall under a double Confideration;

Those by { Creation. Inundation.

The former were of Gods making, Primitive Mountains; when at the first his Wisdome did here fink a vale, there [well a hill, so to render the Prospect of the Earth the more gratefull by the alternate variety thereof.

The second by inundation were such as owe their Birth and being to Noah's floud: when the water lying long in a place, (especially when driven on with the furie of the wind) corroded an Hollow, and so by consequence cast up an Hill on both sides.

For such Mountains of Gods making, who either by their birth succeed to Estates, or have acquired them by Gods blessing on their lawfull industrie, good successe may they have with their wealth and honour. And yet let not them be too proud, and think with David (That God hath made their mountain so strong it cannot be moved) but know themselves subject to the Earthquakes of mutability as well as others.

As for the many mountains of our Age, grandized by the unlawfull ruine of others swoln to a Tympany by the Consumption of their betters; I wish them just as much Ioy with their greatnesse as they have right unto it.

XLVII.

Not invisible.

A Waggish scholler (to say no worse) standing behind the back of his Tutor, conceived himself

fecured from his fight, and on this confidence he presumed to make antick mocks and mouths at him. Mean time his Tutor had a Looking-glasse (unknown to the scholler) before his face, wherein he saw all which his Pupil did, and the Pupil soon after felt something from his Tutor.

Many things have been done in Hugger magger in our Age, prophane persons conceited that their privacy protected them from divine inspection. Some say with the wicked in the

Pfalm, Tush, shall the Lord see.

But know that, Revelat. 4. 6. before the Throne there was a sea of glasse like unto Chrystall. This is Gods Omnisciency. Sea, there is the largenesse: Crystall, there is the purenesse thereof. In this glasse all persons and practices are plainly represented to Gods sight, so that such who sin in secret shall suffer openly.

XLVIII,

XLVIII.

Best race.

God hath two grand Attributes, first, Optimus, that he is the best of Beeings. Secondly, Maximus, that he is the greatest of Essences. It may justly seem strange that all men naturally are ambitious, with the Apostles Luk. 22. 24. to contest and contend for the latter, who shall be accounted for the greatest. Outward greatnesse having no reality in it self, but sounded merely in outward account and reputation of others.

But as for his goodnesse they give it a goe-by, no whit endeavouring the imitation thereof, whereas indeed greatnesse without goodnesse is not only uselesse, but also dangerous and destructive both to him that hath it and those who are about him.

This is a fruit of Adam's fall, and floweth from Original corruption.

Oh!

Oh! for the future let us change this our Ambition into holy Emulation, and fairly run a race of grace, who shall outstrip others in goodnesse.

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In which race strive lawfully to gain the Victory, supplant not those that run before thee, sustle not those who are even with thee, Hinder not those who come behind thee.

XLIX. Feed the Lambs.

What may be the cause why so much cloth so soon changeth colour? It is because it was never wer WADDED, which giveth the fixation to a colour, and setteth it in the cloth.

What may be the reason why so many now a-daies are carried about with every wind of Dostrine, even to scoure every point in the Compass round about? Surely it is because they were never well CATECHIZED in the principles of Religion.

Ofor the Ancient and Primitive Ordinance of Catechizing, every youth can preach; but he must be a man indeed who can profitably catechize.

Indeed Sermons are like whole loints for men to manage, but Catechizing is Mince-meat, shred into Questions and Answers (fit for children to eat, and easie for them to digest) whilst the Minister may also for the Edification of those of riper years) enlarge and dilate himself on both as he seeth just occasion.

L.

Name and thing.

There is a new word Coyned within few moneths called FANATICKS, which by the close stickling thereof seemeth well cut out and proportioned to signific what is meant thereby, even the Sectaries of our Age.

Some

vidit.

Some (most forcedly) will have it Hebrew derived from the word to fee or face one, importing such whosePiety consisteth chiefly in Visage, looks &outward shewes; Others will have it Gerek from parous, to shew and appear; their Meteor Pietie consisting onely in short blazing the forerunner of their extinction. But most certainly the word is Latin from Fanum a Temple, and FANATICI were such who living in or attending thereabouts were frighted with Spectra or Apparitions, which they either saw or fancied themselves to have seen. These People in their fits and wild raptures pretended to strange predictions;

---ut fanaticus æstro Percusus Bellonatuo, divinat & ingens

Omen habes, inquit, magni clarique triumphi. Juven. Sat. 4.

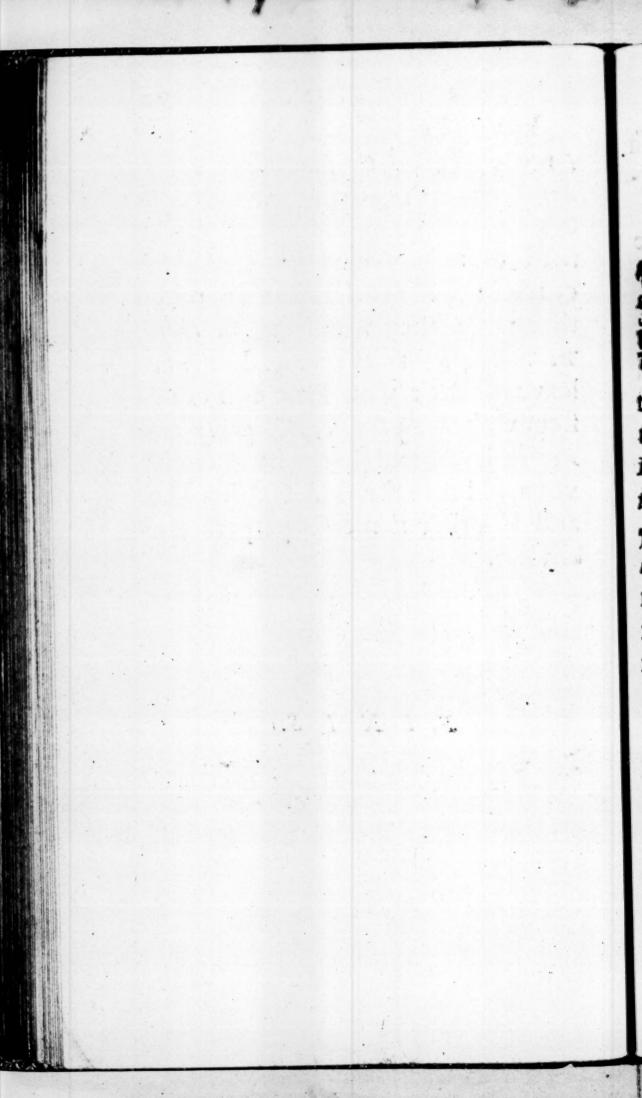
Ut mala quem scabies & morbus regius urget,

Aut fanatieus error. Hor. in Poet.

It

It will be said we have already (more then a Good) many Nicknames of parties already, which doth
but inflame the difference, and make
the breach the wider betwixt us. 'Tis
confess't, but withall it is promised
that when they withdraw the thing
we will substract the name. Let them
leave off their wild Fancies inconsistent with Scripture, Antiquity and
Reason it self, and then we will endeavour to burie the FANATICK
and all other names in perpetualloblivion.

FINIS.



Mixt Contemplations 1 On these Times. 1.

All afore.

Deare Friend of mine (now I hope with God) was much troubled with an impertinent and impor-

tunate fellow, desirous to telhim histortune. For things to come (said mysriend) I desire not to know them, but am contented to attend Divine Providence: Tell me if you can, some remarkable passages of my life past. But the Cunning Man was nothing for the Preter-Tense (where his falshood might be discovered) but all for the Future, counting himself therin without the reach of consutation.

There are in our age a Generation of People, who are the best of Prophets, and worst of Historians; Daniel and the Revelation are as easie to them as the Ten Commandments, and the Lords Prayer: They pretend exactly to know the time of Christs actuall Reign

(A)

on Earth, of the Ruine of the Romish Anti-Christ, yea, of the day of judgment it self.

But these Oracles are struck quite dumbe, if demanded any thing, concerning the time past; About the coming of the Children of Israel out of Egypt and Babylon, the original increase and Ruine of the 4. Monarchies; Of these and the like they can give no more account, then the Child in the Cradle. They are all for things to come, but have gotten (through a great Cold of Ignorance) such a CREEKE in their Neck, they cannot look backward on what was behind them.

11.

True Text. False Gloss.

A Husband-man Anabaptistically inclined in a pleasant humour, came to his Minister, and told him with much chearfulnesse, that this very Seeds-time the the words of the Apostle 1 Cor. 9.10, were fulfilled, that he that ploweth may

plow in hope.

Being desired surther to explaine himself; I meane (said he) we husbands men now plow in hope, that at harvest we shall never pay Tithes, but be eased from that Antichristian yoke for the time to some. It seemeth, he had received such intelligence from some of his own party, who reported, what they desired.

He might plow in bope to teach his nine parts, but in dispaire to have the tenth, especially since God hath blessed us with so wise a Parliament, consisting, not only of Men chosen, but of Persons truely the Choice of the Nation, who will be (as if not more) tender of the Churches right then their own interest. They have read, how Pharaoh King of Egypt, Gen. 47.

22. would in no case alienate the Lands of the Priests. The very Gypsies, who generally have no good name, (condemned

4 Mixt Contemplations

demned for crafty Cheaters and Cozeners) were conscientiously precise in this particular, and they would not take away, what was given to their God in his Ministers.

111.

Foul-mouth Stopt.

A Mbitious Absalom endeavoured to bring a scandal on his Fathers Government, complaining the Petitioners, who repaired to his Court for Justice, were slighted and neglected [2 Sam. 15.3.] See thy matters are good and right but there is no man deputed of the King to hear hee.

But we know the English Proverb; Ill will, never speaketh well. Let us do that justice to David, yea, to our own judgements, not to believe a gracelesse Son, and Subject, against a gracious Father and Severaigne,

Some male-contents, (Ismaels, whose Swords are against every one,) seek to bring

bring a falle report on the Parliament as if the Clergie must expect no favour not to say Justice, from them, because there are none in the House elected and deputed, either to speak for them, or

hear them speak for themselves.

Time was (lay they) when the Clergie was represented in the House of Lords by two Arch-Bishops, and four and twenty Bishops. Time was, when the Clergie had their own Convocation, granting Subfidies for them, fo that their purses were onely opened by the hands of their own Proxies, but now though our matters be good and right, there is no man deputed to hear us.

I am and ever will be deaf, to fuch false and scandalous suggestions, if there be four hundred and odd (because variously reckoned up) in the House of Parliament, lam confident we Clergiemen have four bundred and odd Advo. What Civill cates for us therein. Christian would not plead for a Dumb man : Seeing the Clergie hath lately $(A)_3$ loft

lost their voice, they so long had in Parliaments; Honour, and Honesty will ingage those pious persons therein to plead for our just concernments.

IV.

Atoms at last.

Meet not either in sacred or profune writ with so terrible a Rout, as Saul gave unto the host of the Ammonites, under Nahash their King, 1 Sam. 11.11. And it came to passe, that they which remained were scattered, so that two of them were not left together. And yet we have daily experience of greater scatterings and dissipations of men in their opinions.

Suppose ten men out of pretended purity, but real pride and peevishnesse, make a wilful seperation from the Church of England, possibly they may continue some competent time in tolerable uni-

ty together.

Afterwards upon a new discovery of a higher and holier way of Divine service

fervice, these ten will split asunder into five and five, and the purer moyetie divide from the other, as more drossie and seculent.

Then the five in process of time upon the like occasion of clearer Illumination, will cleave themselvs into three and two.

Some short time after, the three will crumble into two and one, and the two part into one and one, till they come into the condition of the Ammonites, so scattered that two of them were not left together.

lam sad, that I may add with too much truth, that one man will at last be divided in himself, distracted often in his judgment betwixt many opinions, that, what is reported of Tostatus lying on his death-bed, In multitudine controversiarum non habnit, quod crederet; amongs the multitude of perswasions, through which be had passed, he knoweth not where to cast Anchor and fix himself at the last.

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V.

An ill Match.

Divine Providence is remarkable in ordering, that a Fog and a Tempest never did, nor can, meet together in nature. For as soon as a Fogg is sixed, the Tempest is allaid; and as soon, as a Tempest doth arise, the Fogg is dispersed. This is a great mercy, for, otherwise such small vessels, as boats and barges, which want the conduct of the Card and Compass, would irrecoverably be lost.

How sad then is the condition of many Sectaries in our age; which in the same instant have a Fogg of ignorance in their judgments, and a Tempest of violence in their affections, being too blind to go right, and yet too active to stand still.

VI.

Down, yet up.

HYPOCRIT, in the native Etymologie of the word, as it is used by ancient Greek-Authors signifieth, such a one, qui aliena persona in Comædia aut Tragædia est effector et reprasentator, who in Comedy or Tragedy doth feigne and represent the person of another; In plaine English, Hypocrite is neither more nor less then a Stage-player.

We all know that Stage-players som years since were put down by publick Authority, and though something may be said for them, more may be brought against them, who are rather in an Em-

playment then a Vocation.

But let me safely utter my too just sears, I suspect the sire was quenched in the chimney, and in an other respect scattered about the house. Never more stange Stage-Players then now, who weare the vizards of Piety and holinesse

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holiness, that under that covert they may more securely commit sacriledge,

oppression, and what not?

In the days of Queen Elizabeth, a person of Honor or worship, would as patiently have digested the LYE, as to have bin told, that they did weare false Pendents, or any counterfeit Pearl or Iewels about them, so usual in our age, yet would it were the worst peece of Hypocisse in fashion. Oh, let us all labor for integrity of heart, and either appear what we are, or be what we appear.

V11.

Caleb, all heart.

I Was lately satisfied, in what I heard of before, by the confession of an excellent Artist (the most skilful in any kinde are most willing to acknowledge their ignorance) that the mystery of Aneiling of glass, that is, baking it so, that

that the colour may go clean thorow it, is now by some casualty quite lost in

England, if not in Europe.

Break a peece of Red glass, painted some four hundred years since; and it will be found as red in the middle, as in the out sides, the colour is not onely on it, but in it and thorow it.

Whereas now all Art can perform, is onely to fix the Red on one fide of the glass, and that oft time so faint and fading, that within sew years, it falleth of, and looketh pyebald to the

eye.

I suspect a more important mystery is much lost in our age, viz. the transmitting of Piety clean thorow the heart, that a man become Inside and Outside alike. Oh the sincerity of the ancient Patriarchs, inspired Prophets, holy Apostles, patient Martyrs, and pious Fathers of the Primitive Church, whereas onely outside sanctity is too usual in our age. Happy the man, on whose Monument that character of Asa I King.

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[IKing. 15. 14.] may be truely inseribed for his Epitaph; Here lyeth the man, whose heart was perfect with the Lord all his dayes! Heart, perfect, Oh the finest of wares! All his dayes, Oh the largest of measures!

VIII

Fye for Shame.

Onfidering with my self the causes of the growth and increase of impiety & profancis in our Land, amongst others this seemeth to me not the least, viz. the late many false and erroneous Impressions of the BIBLE. Now know, what is but care less in other books, is impiety in setting forth of the Bible.

As Noah in all unclean creatures preferved but two of a kind, so among some hundreds in several editions we will in-

fift onely on two instances.

In the Bible printed at London 1653. We read, I Cor. 6.9. Know ye not that the

the unrighteous shall inherit the Kingdom of God! For not inherit.

Now, when a Reverend Dr. in Divinity did mildly reprove some Libertines for their Licentious life, they did produce this Text from the Authority of this corrupt edition, in justification of their vicious and inordinate conversations.

The next instance shall be in the Bible printed at London in quarto (for-bearing the name of the Printer, because not done wilfully by him) in the singing Psalms, Psal. 67.2.

That all the Earth may know.

The way to WORLDLY WEALTH, for GODLY wealth.

It is too probable, that too many have perused and practised this erroneous Impression, namely such, who by Plundering, Oppression, Cosening, Force and fraude have in our age suddenly advanced vast estates.

1 X.

Little, loud Lyers.

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I Remember, one in the Vniversity gave for his question: Artis compendium, Artis Dispendium, The contracting of Arts is the corrupting of them. Sure I am, the truth hereof appeareth too plainly in the Pearle-Bible printed at London 1653. in the volume of Twenty soure; for therein all the Dedications and Titles of Davids Psalmes are wholly left out, being part of the Original Text in Hebrew, and intimating the Cause and the Occasion of the writing and composing those Psalmes, whereby the matter may be better illustrated.

The design may be good to reduce the Bible to so small a volume, partly to make it the more portable in mens pockets, partly to bring down the price of them, that the poor people may the better compass them. But know that vilis in the Latine tongue, in the first sense.

sense signifieth what is cheap, in the second sense, what is Base, The small price of the Bible hath caused the small prizing of the Bible, especially since so many damnable and pernicious mistakes have escaped therein.

I cannot omit an other Edition in a large 12° making the Book of Truth to begin with a loud lye, pretending this

title,

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker &c. Anno. 1638.

Whereas indeed they were imported from Holland 1656. and that contrary to our statutes. What can be expected from so lying a frontispiece, but surable falshoods, wherewith it aboundeth.

Oh! that men in power and place would take these things into their serious considerations; a caution too late to amend what is past, but early enough for the suture to prevent the importing of sorreign, and missprinting of home-made Bibles.

X.

X.

Name General.

W E reade of Foseph (when advanced in the Court of Fhar aoh,) that he called his eldest Son, Gen. 41.51. Manasseh, for God, said be, hath made me forget all my toyle and my Fathers house.

Forget his Fathers house! the more unnaturall and undutifull Son he, (may some say) for his ungodly oblivion

O no, foseph never Historically forgot his Fathers house, nor lost the affection he bare thereunto, onely he forgot it both to the sad, and to the vindicative part of his memory, he kept no grudge against his brethren for their cruell usage of him.

If God should be pleased to settle a Generall peace betwixt all parties in our Land, let us all name our next-born child (it will fit both Sexes) Manasseh. That is forgetting, Let us forget all our Plunderings Sequestra.

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tions, Injuries offered unto us, or suffered by us, The best oyle is said to have to Taste, that is, no Tang. Though we carry a simple and single remembrance of our losses unto the grave, it being impossible to do other-waies (except we raze the faculty of memory Roote and Branch out of our mind) yet let us not keep any record of them with the least restection of revenge.

XI. Apt Scholars.

Mothers generally teach their childrenthree sins, before they be full two years old.

Fust, Pride; Point child, Where are you

fine? Where are you fine?

Secondly, Lying; It was not A. that

cryed, it was B. that cryed.

Thirdly, Revenge; Give me a blow and I will beat him, Give me a blow and I will beat him,

B

Surely

Surely, children would not be fo ist bad, nor so soon bad. But partly, for bad precedents set before them, partly to

bad precepts taught unto them.

As all three Lessons have taken too deep impressions in our hearts, so chiefly the last of reverge. How many blows have been given on that account, within our remembrance, And yet I can make it good, that we in our age are more bound to pardon our enemies, then our Fathers and Grand-Fathers in their Generation.

For charity confisteth in two main parts; In donando & condonando, I N GIVING and FORGIVING. Give we cannot lo much, as those before us, our estates being so much impaired and impoverished with Taxes unknown to former ages.

Seeing therefore one Channell of charity must be the less, the stream thereof ought to run broader and deeper in the other. The less we can Give, the nore we should for give: But alas! this

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is the worst of all, that Giving goeth not so much against our covereousness' beforgiving goeth more against our tride and Ambition.

XII.

All well wearied,

both of great quality lived together, The Son on a time: Father (said he) I would faine be satisfied how it cometh to pass that of such Agreements, which I make betwixt neighbours fallen out, not one of twenty doth last and continue. Whereas not one of twenty faile wherein you are made Arbitrator.

The reason (answered the other) is plain. No sooner do two friends fall out, but presently you offer your self to compremise the difference, wherein I more commend your charity, then your discretion Whereas I always stay till the parties send or come to me, after both sides being well wearied by spending much

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much money in Law are mutually desirous

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of an Agreement.

Had any Indeavoured some sixteen years since, to have advanced a sirme peace betwixt the two opposite parties in our Land, their success would not have answered their intentions, mens veynes were then so full of bloud, and

purses of money.

But fince there hath been so large an evacuation of both. And men begin soberly to consider, that either side may (by woefull experience) make other miserable, but it is only our union can make both happie; some hope there is, that a peace, if now made, may probably last and continue, which God in his mercy make us worthic of, that we may in due time receive it.

XIII.

O INCONSTANCY.

Ling in an Astrologicall way, under

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der what Planet * Britain is seated, al-* In his ledgeth but one Author, viz. Fehannes 82. de Muris, who placeth our Island under Saturne, whilst he produceth three, viz. the Fryer Perscrutator, Esquidius, and Henry Silen, which place Britain under the Moone.

It will add much (in the general apprehension of People) to the judgment of the latter, that so many Changes and vicissitudes in so short a time have befel our Nation; wee have been in twelve years a Kingdom, Commonwealth, Protector dome, afterwards under an Army, Parliament &c. Such inconstancy doth speak us under the Moon indeed; But the best is, if we be under the Moon, the Moon is under God, And nothing shall happen unto us, but what shal be for his Glory, and we hope for our good; and that we may in due time be under the SUN again.

xIIII.

XIV. Recovered.

Trannus was a good word at first, importing no more then a King; The pride and cruelty of some made the word to hear ill, as it doth in the Modern

acception therof.

PROVIDENCE, as good a word, as any in Divinity, hath suffered so much in the modern abusing therof, that conficiencious people begin to loath and hate it. For Gods Providence hath been alleaged against Gods precepts. Kings have word was never in our Land produced against his broad Seal. Yet Success, (an argument borowed from the Turks) hath been pleaded as the voice of Gods approbation against his positive and express will in his Word.

But God hath been pleased to vindicate his own honour, and to affert the Credit of Providence, which is now become a good word againe. If IM-

PULSIVE

PULSIVE PROVIDENCE (a new coyned phrase) hath given the late Army their greatness, EXPULSIVE PROVIDENCE (a newer phrase) hath given them their smallness, being now set by, layed aside as uselesse, and not sett by, so farr from terrifying of any, by sew they are regarded.

XV.

Gratitude.

rivall) the Richest Town in England, which before the Conquest was usually known by the name of ABonk* Chester.

One of the neatest and sweetest Citties of England, which anciently by the Saxons was called * Month-Town, * Idem in both which names are now utterly Devon. out of use, and known only to Antiqua ries.

God hash done great things already,

B4 whereof

whereof we rejoice, by the hand of our Great General, in order to the Set. tlement of our Nation. When the same (as we hope in due time) shall be compleated, not only New-Castle and Exeter shall have just cause with comfort to remember their old Names, but every County, City, Market-Town, Parish, and Village in England, may have the name of MONK put upon them. But oh the Modesty of this worthy person is as much as his Merit, who hath learned 2 Sam. from valiant, mise, and loyal * Joab, 12.25 to do nothing prejudicial to David, and delighteth not so much in having a

and delighteth not so much in having great name, as in deserving it.

XVI.

The Heire.

Ever beheld Somer set-shire in one Respect as the most ancient and honorable Sh re in England. For Glassen-bury
in that County was the Bryttish Antioch,
where the Englands were first called
Chr stians,

Christians, by the Preaching of Ioseph of Arimathea, though the truth of the story be much swoln by the leaven of

Legendarie fictions.

But hereafter Somerfet-shire in another respect must be allowed the eldest County in England; As Christianity first grew there, so Charity first sprang thence, in that their Sober, Serious, and Seasonable Declaration, wherein they renounce all future animosities in relation to their former sufferings.

Now as the zeal of * Achaia pro- * 2 Cor. 9.2. voked very many, So the example

of Somerset-shire hath been precedensial to other Counties to follow it. Kent and Esex fince have done, and other shires are daily doing the same; Yea, and I hope that those Counties which lagg the last in writing, will be as forward, as the first in performing their so-

lemn promises therein.

XVII-

XVII.

SAD TRANSPOSITION.

many Mechanicks (few able to read, and fewer to write their names) turning Souldiers, and Captains in our Warrs, should be so soon and so much improved. They seeme to me to have commenced per saltum in their understandings. I protesse without flouting or flattering, I have much admired, with what facilitie and fluentnesse, how per tinently and properly they have expressed themselves, in language which they were never borne nor bred to, but have industriously acquired by conversing with their betters.

What a shame would it be, if such who have been of Gentile Extraction, and have had liberal education, should (as if it were by exchange of Soules) relapse into Ignorance and Barbarism. What an ignominy would it be for

them,

them, to be buried in idleness, and in the moderate pursuite of pleasures and vicious courses, till they besot their understandings, when they see Souldiers arrived at fuch an improvement, who were bred Taylors, Shoe-makers,

Coblers, &c.

Not that I write this (God knoweth my heart) in difgrace of them, because they were bred in fo meane Callings, which are both honest in themselves. and usefull in the Commonwealth; yea, I am fo farr from thinking ill of them, for being bred in so poor trades, that I should think better of them for returning wato them againe.

XVIII.

Bird IN THE BREST.

Saw two men fighting together, till a third casually passing by interposed himself to part them, The blows of the one fell on his Face, of the Other

on his Back, of Both on his Body, being the Screen betwixt the fiery anger of the two Fighters. Some of the Beholders laughed at him as well enough ferved, for medling with matters which belonged not to him.

others pitted him, conceiving every man concerned to prevent blood-shed betwixt Neighbours, and Christianity it self was Commission enough to interest

him therein.

However, this is the sad Fate which attended all moderate persons, which will mediate betwixt opposite Parties. They may complain with David, They have rewarded me evil for good, and hatred for my good-will. Yet let not such hereby be disheartned, but know that (besides the reward in Heaven) the very work of Moderation is the wages of Moderation. For it carrieth with it a marvellous Contentment in his Conscience, who hath endeavoured his utmost in order to Unity, though unhappy in his success.

XIX.

XIX.

Fair Hopes.

A Traveller, who had been newly robbed, inquired of the first Gentleman he met, who also was in a melancholy humour (a cause haveing lately gone against him) where he might find a Justice of Peace, to whom the Gentleman replied, You ask for two things together, which singly and severally are not to be had. I neither know where JUSTICE is, nor yet where PEACE is to be found.

Let us not make the Condition of our Land worse then it was; Westminster-Hall was ever open, though the proceedings of Instice therein were much interrupted and obstructed with military Impressions. Peace, we confesse, hath bin a stranger unto us a long time, Heart-burnings remaining, when House-burnings are quenched; But now, blessed be God, we are in a faire

probability of recovering both, if our fins and ingratitude blast not our most hopeful expectations.

XX.

Riddle unriddled.

WE read [2 Sam. 15.11] that when Absalom aspired to his Fathers Kingdom, with him went two hundred men out of lerusalem that were called, and they went in their simplicity, and they knew not any thing. If any have so little charity, as to call these persons TRAITORS, I will have so much confidence as to term them LOYAL TRAITORS, and (God willing) justifie the seeming contradiction.

For they lodged not in their hearts the least disloyal thought against the person and power of King David. But alas when these two hundred were mixed among two thousand, ten thousand, twenty thousand of active and designing Traytors; these poor men might in the

violent

violent multitude be hurried on, not only beyond their intentions, but even

against their resolutions.

Such as are lensible with sorrow that their well intending simplicity hath been imposed on, abused and deluded by the subtility of others, may comfort and content themselves in the sincerity of their own Soules; God, no doubt, hath already forgiven them, and therefore men ought to revoke their uncharitable censures of them. And yet Divine Justice will have its full tale of intended stripes, taking so many off from the back of the Deceived, and laying them on the shoulders of the Deceivers.

XXI.

No RECORD to REMAINE.

I Never did read, nor can learn from any, that ever Queen Elizabeth had any Ship-Royal, which in the Name thereof carried the Memorial of any particular Conquest she got either by land

or by water. Yet was she as victorious as any Prince in her Age, and (which is mainly material) her conquests were mostly atchieved against forreign Enemies.

The Ships of Her Navy, had onely honest and wholesom Names, the Endeavour, the Boneadventure, the Return,

the Unity, &c.

Some of our modern Ships carry a very great Burthen in their names, I mean, the Memorial of some fatal Fights in the Civil Wars in our own Nation, and the Conquerours ought not to take much joy, as the Conquered must take grief in the remembrance thereof.

I, am utterly against the rebaptizing of Christians, but I am for the redipping of Ships, that not only some inoffensive, but ingratiating Names may be put upon them; the Unity, the Reconciliation, the Agreement, the Concord, and bealing Titles. (I speak more like a Book man, than a Sea man) and others to that purpose.

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XXII.

All for the present.

There is a pernicious humour of a Catching Nature, wherewith the mouths of many, and hearts of more, are infected. Somethere are, that are, so covetous to see the settlement of Church and State according to their own desires, that, If it be not done in our dayes (say they) we care not whether it be done at all or no.

Such mens souls live in a Lane, having weak heads and narrow hearts, their Faith being little and charity less, being all for themselves, and nothing for posterity. These men living in India, would prove ill Common-Wealthsmen, and would lay no foundation for Porcellana or China-dishes, because despairing to reap benefit thereby, as not ripened to perfection in a hundred years.

Oh! give me that good mans gra-

Mixt Contemplations cious temper, who earnestly desired the prosperity of the Church, whatso-ever became of himself, whose verses I will offer to translate.

Seu me terra tegit, seu vastum contegit aquor;

Exoptata piis sacula fausta precor. Buried in earth, or drownd i'th Maine.

Eat up by Worms or fishes; I pray the Pious may obtain For happy times their wishes.

* 2 Sam. Andif we our selvs with aged* Barzil.

py establishment of Church and state,

*Heb.11 may we (dying in * Faith, though not ha-

ving received the promises) bequeath the certain reversions of our Chimhams, I mean the next generation which stall rise up after us.

XXIII.

Courtesy gaineth.

I Have heard the Royall Party (would I could fay without any cause) complained

plained of, that they have not Charity enough for Converts, who came off unto them from the opposite side; Who though they express a sence of and sorrow for their mistakes, and have given Testimony (though perchance not so plain and publick as others expected) of their sincerity, yet still they are suspected, as unsound, and such as frown not on, look but asquint at them.

This hath done much mischief, and retarded the return of many to their side; For, had these their Van-Curriers been but kindly entertained, possibly ere now their whole Army had came over unto us; Which now are disheartned by the cold welcome of these

Converts.

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Let this fault be mended for the future, that such Proselytes may meet with nothing to discourage, all things to comfort and content them.

Let us give them not onely the right hand of fellowship, but even the upper-hand of Superiority. One asked a Mo-

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ther,

36 Mixt Contemplations

ther, who had brought up many Children to a marriageable age, what Arts she used to breed up so numerous an issue, None other, (said she) save onely, I alwaies made the most of the youngest. Let the Benjamins ever be Darlings, and the last-horne, whose eyes were newest opened with the sight of their errours, be treated with the greatest affection.

XXIV.

Moderation.

ARTHUR PLANTAGENET Viscount Liste, natural Son to King Edward the Fourth, and (which is the greatest honour to his Memory) direct Ancestor, in the fifth Degree, to the Right Honourable, & most Renowned Lord General GEORGE MONK, was for a fault of his Servants (intending to betray Calus to the King of France) committed to the Tower by King Henry the eight, where well knowing the fun

ry and fiercenesse of that King he dai-

ly expected death.

But the innocence of this Lord appearing after much search, the King sent him a rich Ring off his own Finger, with so comfortable words, that at the hearing therof, a sudden joy *overcharg- *Speed. ed his heart, whereof he dyed that Chron.pag night; so fatal was not onely the anger,

but the love of that King.

England for this many years hath bin in a languishing condition, whose case hath been so much the sadder, than this Lords was, because conscious of a great guilt, whereby she hath justly incurred Gods displeasure. If God of his goodnesse should be pleased to restore her to his favour, may he also give her moderation safely to digest and concost her own happinesse, that she may not runne from one Extreame to another, and excessive joy prove more destructive unto her, then grief hath been hitherto.

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XXV.

XXV.

Preparative.

Twilight, is a great bleffing of God to mankind: for, should our eyes be instantly posted out of darknesse into light, out of mid-right into morning, so sudden a surprisal would blind us. God therefore of his goodnesse hath made the intermediate twilight to prepare our eyes for the reception of the light.

Such is his dealing with our English Nation. We were lately in the mid-night of misery. It was questionable whether the Law should first draw up the Will and Testament of dying Divinitie; or Divinitie first make a Funeral Sermon for expiring Law. Violence stood ready to invade our Property; Heresies, and Schismes, to oppresse Religion.

Blessed be God, we are now brought into a better condition, yea, we are past the Equilibrium; the Beame beginning

to

hopes to have the Mastery of our defpaires. God grant, this twilight may prove Crepusculum matutinum forerunning the rising of the SUN, and increase of our happinesse.

XXVI.

Revenge with a witnesse.

Rederick* the second Emperour of *Swingers Germany being at PiZa in Italy, and Theat. vol. distressed for want of money to ply pag. 1959-his Army, sent for Petrus De Vincis an subtitulo ultionis. able man, who formerly had been his Secretary, but whose eyes he had caused to be bored out for some Misser

Being demanded of the Emperour which way he might most speedily and safely (as to outward danger) recruit his Treasury, his SECRETARY gave him Councel to seize on the Plate of all the Churches and Monasteries of that City, which he did accordingly,

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cordingly, and amongst the rest he took ZONAM AUREAM, or the GOLDEN GIRDLE, out of one

Church, of inestimable value.

This blinde Secretary returning home to his wife, told her, Now I am even with the Emperour for putting out my eyes, having put him on such a Project, which, I hope, he will pursue, to is own destruction. He hath made me a Spectacle to men, but I have made him a Monster unto God.

Let such who are concerned herein, see what successe the Emperour had in this his Expedition, sounded on Sacriledge, and the longer they look thereon, the worse I am sure they will like it to barr further application.

XXVII.

A Gnat, no Gnat.

O Ne needlesly precise, took causes exception at a Gent. for using the word IN TROTH in his Discourse, as if it had been a kind of an Oath. The Gent. pleaded for himself, that IN TRUTH was

was a word inoffensive, even in his judgment who accused him.

Secondly, that he was borne farre North, where their broad and Dorick Dialect pronounced TRUIH, TROTH, and he did humbly conceave the tone of the Tongue was, no fault of the heart.

Lastly, he alleadged the twenty fifth Pfalme, as it is translated in Me-

ter.

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To them that keep his Testament The witnesse of his Troth.

And thus at last, with much adoc,

his seeming fault was remitted.

I am afraid if one should declare for TROTH and PEACE, and not for Truth and Peace, it would occasion some offence; however, rather then it should make any difference, the former will be as acceptable to the North of Trent, as the latter will please all good people South thereof.

XXVIII.

Silence a while.

HAD not mine eyes (as any other mans may) read it in the printed Proclamations of King Edward the fixth, (when the Pulpitts generally populh, sounded the Alarme to Ketts rebellion, and the Devenshire Commotion) I would not have beleived what followeth.

2 Edw. 6. Septemb. 13.

By these presents, wee inhibite generally all manner of Preachers whatsoever they be, to preach in whatsoever they be, to preach in in full force tent that the whole Clergy might but for som tent that the whole Clergy might might but for som weekes apply themselves in prayer to Almightie God, for the better atchieving of the same most Godse intent, and purpose of Resormation.

What hurt were it, if in this jun-

Aure of Time, all our Preaching were turned into praying for one Moneth together, that God would settle a happy Peace in this Nation.

However if this be offensive to any, and giveth cause of distast, the second motion may be imbraced. That for a year at least, all Pulpits may be silent, as to any part of Differences relating to our Times, and only deliver what belongeth to Faith and good Workes.

XXIX.

Send Humilitie.

I Do not remember, that the word INFINITE is in Scripture attributed to any Creature, lave to the City of Ninive, Naham 3. 9. Ethyopia and Egypt were her strength, and it was INFINITE.

But what is now become of Ninive? it is even buried in its own ruines, and may have this Epitaph upon it;

His jacet FINIS INFINITI,

Here

Mixt Contemplations 44 Here lyeth the END of what was END-LESSE.

· He, who beheld the multitude of A-Aors & Beholders, at the Mustering in HIDE PARK, on the 24. of Aprill last, will fay, that there was an INFINITE number of people therin. Some would hardly beleeve, that the whole Nation could afford so many, as the City of

London alone did then produce.

My prayer shall ever be, that this great City may be kept either in the WHOLESOME IGNORANCE, or HUMBLE KNOWLEDGE of its own STRENGTH, least the people Numberlesse prove Masterlesse therin. And let them remember (God forfend the Parallet) what is become of great Ninive at this day, annihilated for the Pride thereof.

XXX.

Rather fold over, then fall short.

Solomons Temple was seven years in Shuilding, I Kings 6.36. And such, who seriously consider the Magnisi-cence thereof, will more wonder, that it was done so soon, then doing so long.

Now, had solomon at the beginning of this building abolished the Tabernacle made by Moses, (because too meane and little for so mighty, and so numerous a Nation) God had been seven years without any place of publick Service.

But that wife Prince continued the Tabernacle to all uses and purposes, untill the Temple was finished, and then t Kings 8.4. They brought up the Ark of the LORD, and the Tabernacle of the congregation, and all the holy vessels that were in the Tabernacle, even those did the Priests and the Levites bring up. And as it followeth afterwards, vers. 6. They brought

no use was made therof.

It had been well, if, before the OLD GOVERNMENT of the Church was taken down, a NEW ONE had first been settled. Yea, rather let God have two Houses together, then none at all; Least Piery be starved to death with cold, by lying out of dores in the intervall, betwixt the demolishing of an old, and the erecting of a new Church-discipline.

XXXI.

No mans work.

CHrist, when on Earth, cured many a spot, (especially of leprosie) but never smoothed any wrinkle; never made

made any old man young again.

But in Heaven he will do both, Eph. 5. 27. when he shall present it to himself a glorious Church, not having spot or WRINKLE, or any such thing, but that it should be holy and without blemish.

Triumphant Perfection is not to be hoped for in the Militant Church; there will be in it many spots and wrinkles, as long as it consisteth of sinful mortal men, the members thereof: It is christs work, not mans work to make a perfect Reformation.

Such therefore are no good Politicians, who will make a fore to mend a spot, cause a wound to plain a wrinkle, do a great and certain mischief, when a small and uncertain benefit will thereby redound.

XXXII.

Three make up one.

Young King Foash had onely a lease of Piety, and not for his own, but his Uncle

Which was right in the sight of the LORD all his dayes, wherein Iehoiada the Priest instructed him.

Ichu was good in the midst of his life, and a zealous Reformer to the utter abolishing of Baal out of Israel, but in his old age. 2 Kin. 10.31. He returned to the Politick sins of Ieroboam, worshipping the Calves in Dan and Bethel.

manasseh was bad in the beginning and middle of his life, filling Ierusalems with idolatry; Onely towards the end thereof, when carried into a * strange land, he came home to himself, and de-

stroyed the prophane Altars, he had

crected.

These Three put together make one persect Servant of God. Take the Morning and Rise with Ioash, the Noon and Shine with Iehu, the Night and Set with Manasseh. Begin with Youth-Ioash, continue with Man-Iehu, conclude with Oldman-Manasse; and all put together will spel one good Christian, yea, one good persect Resormer.

XXXIII.

2 Chron.

- XXXIII.

Sero, fed Serio.

TEbuchadnezzar observed three Gradations in plundering the Temple; First, He mannerly sipped and took but a Tast of the wealth thereof, 2Chro.36.7. He carried of the VESSELS of the House of the Lord to Babylon.

Next, He mended his Draught, and drank very deep, vers. 10. When the year was expired, Nebuchadnezzar sent and brought feboiachin to Babylon, with the GOODLY VESSELS of the House

of the Lord.

Lastly, He emptied the Cup, not leaving one drop behind, vers. 18. And ALL the VESSELS of the House of the Lord, great and small, brought he to

Babylon.

It was the mercy of God, to allow his people space to repent, had they made their seasonable composition with God, after the first inroad; they

had

had prevented the second: If after the second, they had prevented the last and

final destruction.

God hath suffered our Civil Wars some sixteen years since, first to tast of the wealth of our Nation; and we met not God with suitable Humiliation. His Justice then went farther. and the Sword took the Goodly Vessels, the GALLANTRY and GAIETY of ENGLAND from us; 1. Our Massie plate. 2. Pleasant pictures. 3. Precious jewels. 4. Rare Libraries. and 5. Magnisicent Palaces; [Holdenby, Theobalds, Richmond] Carrying Majesty in their structure; 1. Melted down. 2. Sold. 3. Lost, or drowned. 4. Transported. 5. Levelled to the ground.

God grant, That we may sue out our pardon by serious repentance. before ALL the VESSELS, great and small, be taken away in a renewed warre, that the Remnant of wealth, which is lest in the Land, may

be continued therein.

XXXIV.

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XXXIV.

By Degrees.

WE read that the Nailes in the Holy of Holies, 2 Chro. 3.8, and 9. were of fine Gold. Hence arileth a question, how such nailes could be usefull? pure Gold being so slexible, that a naile made thereof will bow and not drive.

Now I was present at the debate hereof, betwixt the best working-Gold-smiths in London, where (among many other ingenuous answers) this carried away the Credit, for the greatest probability thereof, viz. That they were Screw-nailes, which had holes prepared for their reception, and so were wound in by degrees.

Gods work must not be done lazily, but leisurely: Haste maketh wast in this kinde. In Reformations of great importance, the violent driving in of the Naile, will either break the head, or bow the point thereof, or rive and split

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that, which should be fastned therewith.

That may insensibly be screwed, which cannot suddenly be knockt into people. Fair and softly goeth far, but alas! we have too many fiery spirits, who with leke drive on so furiously, they will over turne all, in Church and State, if their fiercenesse be not season ably retrenched.

XXXV.

Good Augury.

I Was much affected with reading that Distick in ovid, as having somewhat extraordinary therein.

Tarpeia quonda predixit ab Ilice Cornix,
Est, bene non potuit dicere, dixit, Erit.
To soretell; The Crow sometimes did sit and * SPEL
man. On top of Tarpie. Hall;

She could not say ALL'S WELL, ALL'S WELL,

But faid IT SHALL, IT SHALL.

But

But what do I listen to the language of the Crow, whose black colour hath a cast of Hell therein in superstitious south-saying. Let us hearken to what the DOVE of the holy Spirit saith, promising Gods servants, though the present times be bad, the suture will be better. Psal. 38. 11. The meeke SHALL inherite the Earth, and SHAL delight themselves in the Abundance of Peace.

XXXVI.

Substract not, but Add.

Covetous Courtier complained to King Edward the fixt of CHRIST COLLEDGE in Cambridge, that it was a Superstitious Foundation, confishing of a Master and twelve Fellowes, in imitation of Christ, and his twelve Apostles. He advised the King also, to take away one of two Fellowships, so to discompose that superstitious number. D3 oh

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Oh no, (said the King) I have a better may, then that, to mar their conceit, I will add a thirteenth Fellowship unto them; which he did accordingly, and so it remaineth to this day.

Well-fare their hearts, who will not only mear out their shooes, but also their feet in Gods service, and yet gain not a

Shoeslatchet thereby.

When our Saviour drave the Sheep and Oxen out of the Temple, he did not drive them into his own Pasture, nor swept the coyne into his own Pockets, when he overturned the Tables of the Mony-changers. But we have in our dayes many, who are forward to offer to God such zeal, which not onely test them nothing, but wherewith they have gained great Estates.

XXXVII.

Send such Musick.

W E read I Kings 8.55. that Solomon, when he had ended his exple, But was not this Invading the Saccerdotal function? seeing it was not Crown-work, but * Miter work, to do it. * Numb.

No, surely Solomons Act therein was lawfull, and laudable, there being a

threefold bleffing.

I. IMPARATIVE; So God only blessed his People, who commandeth de-

liverances for Ifrael.

II. INDICATIVE, Solemnly to declare Gods blessing to, and put his Name upon the people, and this was the Priests work.

III. OPTATIVE, wishing, and defiring Gods bleffing on the People, and

this was done by Solomon.

Yeasit is remarkable, that in the same Chapter, verl 66. the people blessed the King. O happy Reciprocation betwixt them I when the King BLESSETH HIS PEOPLE (if his words be rightly understood) ALL MAY BE WEL. But when a People BLESSETH THEIR KING, ALL IS WELL. D4 XXXVIII.

XXXVIII.

By Hook and by Crook.

MArvellous was the confidence of chose Merchants, Jam. 5. 13. Go to now, ye that say, To day, or to morrow we will go into such a City, and continue there a year, and buy, and sell, and get gaine.

What false Herauldry have we here, Presumption on Presumption? What Insurance-Office had they been at, to secure their lives for a twelve-moneth,

But, this being granted, how could they certainly promile themselves, that they this yeare should get GAIN, except they had surely known what would have been dear the next yeare.

Merchandizing is a ticklish matter, seeing many bay and sell, and live by the losse.

Either, then Trading in those times was quicker and better then in ours, or, (which is most probable) they were

all

all resolved on the point, to cheat, cozen, lie, swear and forswear, and to GAIN, by what means soever.

Our Age and Land affordeth many of their Temper, and of such Saint Paul speaketh, 1 Tim. 6.9. They wILL be rish; will, whether God Will, or Will not; will, though it cost them the forfeiture of their Conscience, to compasse their Designes.

XXXIX.

Without Care no Cure.

A Woman, when newly delivered of a Childe, her paine is ended, her peril is but new begun; a little di. stemper in Dyet, or a small Cold taken may inslame her into a Feaver, and endanger her life. Wherefore when the welfare of such a person is enquired after. This Answer-General is returned, she is well for one in her conditions. The third, sifth, and ninth dayes, [all Criticall] must be expected, till which

which time Bene-male is all the health which the Latine Tongue will allow her.

ENGLAND is this green Woman, lately brought to bed of a long-expected Childe LIBERTY Many wife men suspected that she would have died in I ravell, and both Childe and Mother miscarrie. But Godbe thanked for a good MIDWIFE, who would not prevent, but attend the Date of Nature.

However all, yea, most of the Danger is not yet past. Numerous is the multitude of Male-contents, and many difficulties must be encountred before our PEACE can be settled.

God grant the Woman be not wilful in FITTS of her distemper, to be ordered by the discretion of her NURSES, which now in Parliament most carefully attend her RECOVERY.

XL.

XL.

Keep your Castle.

Soon after the Kings death, I prea-Sched in a Church near London, and a Person then in great power, (now levelled with his FELLOWES) was present at my Sermon. Now I had this passage in my Prayer, GOD in his due time settle our Nation on the TRUE FOUND ATION thereof.

The [then] Great man demanded of me what I meant by TRUE FOUN-DATION. I answered, that I was no Lawyer, nor States man, and therefore skill in such matters was not to be ex-

pected from me.

He pressed me further to express my self, whether thereby I did not intend

the King, Lords, and Commons.

prayer to GOD, who had more Knowledg, then I had Ignorance in all things, that he knew what was the TRUE FOUN-DATION DATION, and I remitted all to his

wisdome and goodnesse.

When men come with netts in their Eares, it is good for the Preacher to have neither Fish nor Fowle in his Tongue. But blessed be God, now we need not lye at so close a Guard. Let the Gent. now know, that what he suspected I then intended in my words, and let him make what improvement he pleaseth thereof.

XLI.

Too much beneath.

ING Hen. the seventh was much troubled (as he was wont to say) with IDOLS, Scenecal Royaletts, poor petty, pittifull Persons, who pretended themselves PRINCES.

One of these was called LAMBER To SIMNEL, whom the King at last, with much Care and Cost, some expense of Blood, but more of Money, reduced into his power, and got his person into his Possession.

Possession. Then, instead of other puishment, he made him a TURNE-BROACH, and afterwards (on his peaceable Behaviour) he was preferred con in the one of the Kings UNDER-FAL-life of Kings ONERS, and as one tartly said, a sit Place for the Buzzard, to keepHawks, who would have been an Eagle.

The King perceived that this Lambert was no daring, dangerous, and defigning person, and therefore he would not make him (who was contemptible in himself) considerable for any noble

punishment imposed upon him.

Royal Revenge will not stoop to a low object; some Malefactors are too mean to be made publike Examples. Let them live, that the pointing of Peoples singers may be so many Arrows to pierce them. See, there goes INGRA-TITUDE to his Master: There walkes, &c.

Such a Life will smart as Death, and such a Death may be sanctified for Life unto them, I mean, may occasion their serious

ous forrow, and cordial repentance, wherby Gods Pardon, and their eternal salvation may be obtained, which ought to be the Defire of all good Christians, as well for others as themselves.

XLII.

Patience a while.

THE Souldiers asked of John Baptist, Luke.3.14. &c. and what shall we do. Every man ought (not curioufly to to enquire into the duty of others, but) to attend his own concernments. The Baptist returned, do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely, and be content with your wages.

Good Counsel to the Souldiers of this Age. Do violence to no man, plunder no

man, accuse no man falsely.

Make no men Malignants by wrongful information, and be content with your wages.

But I have heard fom of the most moderat of the Souldiers, not without cause,

to complain. He is a Mutineer indeed, who wilnot be content with his wages. But alas, we must be content without our wages, having so much of our Arreares due unto us, this is an hard chapter indeed. And John Baptist himselfe (though feeding bardly on Locusts and wild hony) could not live without any food.

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Indeed their case is to be pitied, and yetsuch as are ingenuous' mongst them will be perswaded, to have patience but a while, the Nation, being now in fermentation, & tending to a consistency. The wisdom of the Parliament is such, they will find out the most speedy, and easy means to pay them, and such their Justice, no intent is there to defraud them of a farthing, whatsoever ill-affected Male-contents may suggest to the contrary.

XLIII.

In the Middle.

GOd in his Providence fixed my Nativity in a remarkable place.

I was borne at ALWINCLE in Northamptonshire, where my father was the painful Preacher of Saint Peters. This Village was distanced one good mile West from ACHURCH, where Mr. Brown, Founder of the Brownists did dwell, whom out of curiosity, when a Youth, I often visited.

It was likewise a mile and half distant East from LIVEDEN, where Francis Tresham Esquire, so active in the Gunpowder Treason, had a large demeasne, and ancient habi-

tation.

My Nativity may minde me of Moderation, whose Cradle was rocked betwixt two Rocks. Now seeing I was never such a Churle as to desire to eat my morsel alone, let such who like my my prayer joyn with me therein.

God grant we may hit the Golden mean, and endeavour to avoid all Extremes; the fanatick Anabaptist on the one side, and the fiery zeal of the Fessite on the other, that so we may be true Prote-stants, or, which is a far better name, real Christians indeed.

XLIII.

Amending.

A LL generally hate a Sluttish-House, wherein Nastyness hath not onely taken Livery and Seisin, but also hath been a long time in the peaceable possession thereof.

However, reasonable men will be contented with a House believered with Straw, and will dispense with Dust it self, whilest the House is sweeping, because it hath uncleannesse in order to Cleaness.

Many things in England are out of joynt for the present, and a strange confusion

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fasion there is in Church and State, but let this comfort us, we trust it is confusion in tendency to Order. And therfore let us for a time more patiently comport therewith.

XLIV.

Too much Truth.

Some perchance will smile, though I am sure all should sigh at the fol-

lowing Story.

A Minister of these times sharply chid one of his Parish, for having a base Childe, and told him he must take

order for the keeping thereof.

Why Sir, answered the man, I conceave it more reasonable that you should maintaine it. For I am not Book-learned, and kenne not a letter in the Bible, Yea, I have been your Parishioner this seven years, present every Lords day at the Church, yet did I never there hear you read the TEN COMMANDEMENTS,

I never heard that Precept read, thou shalt not commit Adultery Probably had you sold me my Duty, I had not committed this

folly.

It is an abominable shame, and a crying Sinne of this Land, that poor people hear not in their Churches the fumm of what they should pray for, beleeve, and practice, many Mock. Ministers having banished out of Divine Service, the use of the Lords Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandements.

XLV.

As it was.

COme alive will be depoted for the Otruth of this strange accident, though I forbeare the naming of place or per-

fons.

A Carelesse Maid which attended a Gentlemans Childe, fell asleepe whilest the rest of the family were at Church; An Ape taking the Childe out of the Cradle, carried it to the Roofe of the E 2 House,

House, and there (according to his rude manner) fella dancing and dandling thereof, down head, up heeles, as it

happened.

The Father of the Childe returning (with his Family) from the Church commented with his own eyes on his Childs fad condition. Bemone he might, help it, he could not. Dangerous to shoote the Ape, where the Bullet might hit the Bube; All fall to their Prayers as their last, and best resuge, that the innocent Childe (whose precipice they suspected) might be preserved.

But when the Ape was well wearied with its own Activity, he fairly went down, and formally laid the Childe where he found it in the Cradle.

Fanaticks have pleased their Fancies these late years, with turning and tossing and tumbling of Religion, upward, and downward, and backward, and forward, they have cast and contrived it into a hundred

hundred Antick postures, of their own imagining. However, it is now to be hoped, that after they have tired themselves out with doing of nothing, but only trying and tampering this, and that way, to no purpose, they may at last returne and leave Religion in the same Condition wherein they found it.

XLVI.

No fo, longe.

Solomon was the Ridle of the World, being the richest and poorest of Princes.

Richest, for once in three yeares the Land of Ophire sailed to Jerusalem, and caused such plenty of Gold therein.

Poorest, as appeareth by his imposing so intolerable Taxes on his Subjects, the Refusal of the mitigation whereof, caused the Defection of the ten Tribes from the House of David.

But how came Solomon to be so much behind hand? Some I know score it E3 on

on the account of his Building of the Temple, as if so magnificent a structure had impaired, and Exhausted his E-stare.

But in very deed, it was his keeping of seven hundred wives, and three hundred concubines, and his Concubines in all probability, more expensive then his Wives, (as the Thiefe in the Candle wasteth more wax, then the wick therof) All these had their several Courts, which must needs amount to a vast expence.

How cometh the great Treasure of our Land to be low, and the Debts therof of so high? Surely it is not by building of Churches, all the World will be her Compurgators therein. It is rather because we maintaine (and must for a time for our safety) such a numerous Army of Souldiers.

Well, It had been both for the profit, credit, and conscience of Solomon, to have reduced his Wives to a smaller number, as we hope in due time our standing Army shall be Epitomized to a more moderate proportion. XLVII.

XLVII.

Thanke God.

A Nuncio of the Popes, was treated at Sienna, by a Prime Person, with a great Feast. It hapned there was present thereat, a Syndiek of the City (being a Magistrate, parallel in his place, to one of our Aldermen) who, as full of words, as empty of wit, engrossed all the Discourse at the Table to Himself, who might with as good manners have eaten all the Meat at the Supper.

The Entertainer, sorry to see him discover so much weaknesse, to the disgrace of himself, endeavoured to stop the Superfluity of his Talke. All in vaine. The Leaks in a rotten Ship might sooner be stanched. At last, to excuse the matter (as well as he might) he told the Nuncio privately, You I am sure, have some weak men at Rome, as well as me have at Sienna. We have so (said

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the Nuntio) but we make them no Syndickes.

It cannot be otherwise, but that in so Spacious a Land, so numerous a People as Englandis, we must have many weak men, and some of them of great Wealth, and Estates. Yea, such who are not only guilty of plaine and simple Ignorance, but of Ignorance garded and embroidered with their ownconceitedness. But blessed be God, they are not chosen Parliament men; the Diffusive Nation was never more carefull in their Ele-Etions of their Representatives.

God grant, that as the several dayes workes in the Creation were singly by God pronounced GOOD, but the last dayes work (being the Collection, and Gen. 1.31. complication of them all) VERY* GOOD, so these Persons, good as

single Instruments, may be BEST in a

Confort as met together.

XLVIII.

XLIX.

Can good come from Ignorance.

Ing James was no lesse dextrous at, then desirous of the Discovery of such, who belyed the father of Lies, and salfely pretended themselves possess with a Devil.

Now a Maid dissembled such a posselsion, and for the better colour thereof, when the first verses of the Gospel of Saint John were read in her hearing, she would fall into strange sits of fuming and foaming, to the amazement of the Beholders.

But when the King caused one of his Chaplains to read the same in the Original; the same Maid (possessed, it seems, with an English devil, who understood not a word of Greek) was tame and quiet without any Impression upon her.

I know a factious parish, wherein if he Minister in his Pulpit had but named med the word KINGDOM, the people would have bin ready to have petitioned against him for a Malignant. But as for REALME, the same in French, he might safely use it in his Sermons as oft as he pleased. Ignorance which generally inflameth, somtimes by good hap, abateth mens malice.

The best is, that now one may without danger, use either word, seeing England was a Kingdome a thousand yeares ago, and may be one (if the world last so long) a thousand years hereaster.

L.

Trusting maketh one Trusty.

"From the mouth of my worthie the Scots, when a Childe was much friend, now gon to God. troubled with a weaknesse in his Legs, D. Clare Chaplain then to his Highnesse. BOOTES, for the strengthning of them.

The weights of these so clogged the Childe, that he enjoyed not himself in any

any degree, but moaned himself, fast.

ing at feasts, yea, his very Play being

work unto him, he may be said to be a

Prisoner in his own Palace.

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It hapned that an Aged Rocker which waited on him, took the STEEL-BOOTS from his legs, and cast them in a place, where it was hard to find them there, and impossible to fetch them thence, promising the Countess of Dorset, (Governess of the Prince) that if any Anger arised thereof, she would take all the blame on her self.

Not long after, the King coming into the Nursery, and beholding the BOOTS taken from his legs, was offended thereat, demanding in some

anger, Who had done it:

It was I Sir (said the Rocker) who had the honour (some thirty years since) to attend on your Highness in your Infancie, when you had the same insirmity wherewith now the Prince, (your very own Son) is troubled. And then, the Lady Cary, (afterward Counters of Monmouth) commanded manded your STEEL BOOTS to be taken off, who, blessed be God, since have gathered strength, and arrived at a good

stature.

The Nation is too Noble, when his MAIESTY, (who hitherto hath had a short course, but a long Pilgrimage,) shall return from forreign parts, to impose any other STEEL-BOOTS upon him, then the observing the Lawes of the Land, (which are his own stockings) that so with joy and comfort he may enter on what was his own inheritance.

But I remember, when Luther began first to mislike some Errours in the Romish Church, and complained thereof to Staupitius his Confessor, He used to say unto him. Abi in Cellam & ora, Get you gone into your Cell and pray. So will I do, (who have now done) and leave the managing of the rest to those to vyhom it is most proper to advance Gods Glory, and their Countreys good. Amen.

FINIS.